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L WILLIS, Propr

Woston Recorder. [6], IX---No. 40--- Whole No. 1030.

RELIGIOUS. TR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. ENGLAND, July 29th, 1835. ich Church Reform Bill.

resent Government may be ad up with the fate of the this agitating question that ment from the helm. d by the House of Lords, the The whole country has been pregeat political struggle. The Reform Bill had obtained to order to secure their right e next election. The next con-force be a more exciting and im-tant even the last. It is supposed will be still more favorable to the

intended writing you a few lines by way of animadversion upop a letter from your English correspondent, which appeared in the Recorder for July 17th. In referring to the endeavors of the Geveral Assembly of the Church of Scotland to provide accommodation in churches, and pastoral superintendence, for the desired provide accommodation. Reform Bill of which I spoke mmunication, is purely political, reh Bill is both political and reli-t will naturally affect the extertoral superintendence, for the poor, your corres-pondent represents them as political schemes. He charges the great body of ministers of the church of Scotland with interfering in party politics for the purpose of forwarding their own plans, and charges the General Assembly's Commitand charges the General Assembly's Committee with the crime of having circulated documents able to judge of the effects produced by the contemplated lish Episcopal Church, make of the Measure in Ireland. The contemplated here and vehemence stand the Asset of Ireland, the Orangemen, or the Protestants. At the head of the contemplated in the Protestants. At the head of the productants are unscripted in the Protestants. At the head of the protestants are unscripted in the protestants and the Asset of Ireland, the Orangemen, or the Protestants. At the head of the Protestants. At the head of the Protestants are unscripted in the protestant and the product and the protestant and the product and the protestant and the product and the product and the protestant and the product and of Ireland, the Orangemen, or the Protestants. At the head he found some noblemen of good. And I shall leave him in the quiet possession, of what I believe to be his honest opinion. But he found some noblemen or good piety, but of contracted views, of what I believe to be his honest opinion. But also political and religious matters, nounces the present government of the hands of the Papists and as hem in seeking the destruction of the church. Many of this party freland with a rod of iron, have the public offices and magistracy stures, while from corporations timportance, the Roman Cathon, as far as they could, excluded, not wish, therefore, to lose the dies. Power is sweet, and when el by a minority over an immense of the property of the property of the property of the population of Scotland and England, and then to direct their whole efforts against establishments, when they found the progress of the gospel stopped by their influence. There is enough stopped by their influence. There is end of work, in the mean time, for all parties of work, in the mean time, for all parties. It were a dangerous experiment to shut the door against either one or other of those denominations, which are really orthodox, or to diminish their usefulness, lest they could not be replaced. Each may labor in their own peculiar sphere for many a year without encroaching upon the other. Moreover, it would rather be somewhat of a tyrannical procedure to compel all men to work upon the same plan. This is precisely what the voluntaries in Britain seem dispose! They have such dread of error ad nower, that they are raising a tremenparty. They are certainty by said composed a triumph to the enemy, and placing pass of truth and righteousness in jeopardy in very lears respecting it. It is, however the same plan. This is precisely what the voluntaries in Britain seem disposed to do. But if there he a large class of ministers and the somer it is destroyed in its interpretable to the theorem and the party, and heng more algorithm to the measure than any lass of the community, it might be reasonable party, and being more algorithm that their opposition has been all the Archbishops and Bishops have sere to England to combine with the a Prelates to oppose and destroy the fifthey can. favor of establishments. something to the purpose in refuting your cor-respondent's charges. For it was the Dissen-senters in Scotland who began the warfare, while the church party were quietly prosecuting their work in their own way, and according to their own conscience. They continued it for some years before a single minister of the church of Scotland lifted his pen. They mingled abuse and virulence in their controversy in a most melancholy degree; and they chose for it a time when the church of Scotland had begun to

time when the church of Scotland had begun to revive; when she had actually returned to the very position in which it was, when the great hody of Dissenters originally seceded; a cir-cumstance which leads many to suspect that envy and jealousy mingled with their feelings, as well as the pure love of truth. But the lest refutution of the charges is a simple statement of the circumstances, so far as I know them; as to the political partizanship of which your correspondent speaks, it is searcely which your correspondent speaks, it is scarcely worth noticing. The ministers of the church of worth noticing. The ministers of the charge, Scotland, and especially the evangelical party, who are the most active in defending their cause, are as little concerned with party politics as any class of men in the kingdom. They A Scotland, and especially the evangelical party, ago, one editor gravely asserted, that talled nation, did not rise to put it emglit justly expect the most awful is from the Almighty. Petitions have a prepared and sent in considerable in the provide cheap seat-rents for the poor. prepared and sent in considerable through the influence of the clergy is spolation Bill as it is called. The bishaps have also their meetings grave-salt how they may ward off the threat-salt how they have applied to men of all parties; and they have received encouragement from the had not been salt how they have received encouragement from the had not have received encouragement from the had not have received encouragement from the had not have r ing to provide cheap seat-rents for the poor, they have applied to men of all parties; and have received encouragement from them all. Dr. Chalmers has corresponded with leading down, which they shrewdly suspect may and at public meetings men of both these parties. Another scheme has been put in position to arouse the public mind of English and delegates from Ireland have attended to the publication of certain documents by the field, and delegates from Ireland have attended to the publication of certain documents by the field and delegates from Ireland have attended to the publication of certain documents by the field and delegates from Ireland have attended to the publication of certain documents by the field to the publication of certain documents and the publication documents are publication of certain documents and the publication documents are publication of certain documents and the publication documents are publication documents. accommodation, which your correspondent de-scribes as being designed for the public, and as overlooking Dissenters. Now the truth is, one of these documents was not designed for "strangers" at all; it was the private letter of the cor mittee to the individual ministers of the church of Scotland. In such a document there was no need for mentioning the Disseuters at all. In the spirit of Christian forbearance, they were only casually noticed. But surely no one in his senses would suppose that this arose from a design to deceive the public. Who in the world would imagine that the "abolitionists" in your country meant to deny that there were any "colonizationists" amongst you, if in writing a letter to their own friends they simply omitted noticing the other party? The other documents, nittee to the individual ministers of the church netter to their own friends they simply omitted noticing the other party? The other documents, strange to say, found an argument upon the existence of Dissenters. In one of them, at least, a few specimens of statistics are given, for which accuracy is not claimed; but the number of Dissenters, or Non-conformists of all decembers in the conformations in the conformation of the conformations in the conformation of the conformations in the conformation of the confo denominations is particularly stated. I have not room for quotations. But I have some extracts from these documents within my reach which plainly show the unwarrantable nature of the charge. It is a remarkable fact, that the existence and exertions of Dissenters, in Scotland, have always been brought forward in a prominent way by the church party. I say "remarkable," because this is the very thing he hattle will be chiefly fought in the House of ords. It has commenced in the House of the beautiful that the second the second to the second to the second to the second to the rejected. The first twas the plan of altering the system of tithes. This econd was the principle of approximity and with the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second was the principle of approximity and the second was the second relative to church of the domain to church a second was the second r

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1835.

For the Boston Recorder.

NEW ENGLAND THEOLOGY.

made, and persons have been called "New Divinity men," when they are not. This is unfortunate; but the error is usually soon cor-

quire, it is not right to attempt to deceive them. quire, it is not right to attempt to deceive them.
In regard to "the cry of heresy" and the
"heresy-hunting spirit" of which your correspondents so bitterly complain, I can only say,
that I know not where they live, or what they
have seen or heard; but of one thing I am con-

fident, and that is, that their remarks are calcu-

lated to make a very erroneous impressional in regard to the real state of things

New England. It is true, that very many of the ministers of New England, (and among them, some of their most distinguished divines,) have been dissatisfied with the speculations

which have been denominated the "New Di-vinity." They have contemplated the tenden-cy of these speculations with distress and alarm. Yet so far from manifesting a "heresy-hunting

rit," and denouncing those who differ from

m, and whose errors they lament, they have

"X. X." He says, "When I was licensed, it was by an association embracing men of all schools, but I heard of no disaenting voice. When I was ordained, it was by a council of

To. a Lovell

they received from Roman Catholics. Sir Robert opposed the principle of reduction and appropriation in a long speech. The debate was adjourned twice, and closed on the third evening of discussion—more than six hundred members being in the House, when ministers gained the victory by a majority of 37.

The second reading comes on to might as I said, the main bottle will be in the latterneylected to provide for, and watch with the piece of the little property of them. Nay, the former men, till start are seeking there, and now the latter are seeking to retain them. They first send missionaries as a latter for 30 or 90 Peers, to consult on the plan of the campaign. Of course in his not yet transpired. He has always been famed for congealing his schemes fill the time and the exemption of them have returned to their church-going habits, a minister and he had of closes are ordinated over them, and want a meeting last Saturchy of 30 or 90 Peers, to consult on the plan of the campaign. Of course in the name to execute them. We shall soon see. In my next, I must give you some account of the effects likely to be produced by the passing of the Bill, or by its rejection.

SCOTTISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Revary, Bulkery District, U.C. Sept. 284, 1825.

Rev. JOSEPH TARCT, Siz.—Thave frequently introduced writing you a few lines by way of animal modernment is small endowment for such a purpose a third improper for the Bill, to represent the mental than the property of the produced writing you a few lines by way of animal modernment as and lendowment for such a purpose and the property of the property of stabilishments, to ask from Government as and lendowment for such a purpose as this to let the poor have the gospel preached to their price of expense? It is far the property of each of the price of expense? It is far the property of each of the price of expense? It is far the property in the price of and proper for any one to step in between them that they are continually involved in strife and contention, and are perpetually e a small endowment for such a purpose as this? to let the poor have the gospel preached to them free of expense? It is for the poor they plead; and it is cruel for any one to step in between them and their advocate, to deprive them of the bread of life, naless be as valence of slander, as to be strongly tempted to leave the ministry. How these different state-ments are to be reconciled, I must confess I am

of life, unless he can show another source from which funds can be derived. There was once a time when Scotland had a sufficient supply of the time when Scotland had a sufficient supply of the means of grace; when every pastor had a manageable parish, so that he could visit every family, & catechise every child; when every person fit for attending church had a seat for himself at a reasonable price. Then her people were sober, church-going, religious and happy. Again, I am happy to say, she is beginning to return to that condition. The church of Scotland has greatly revived of late years. The paucity of ministers (ordained pastors) and of churches is rapidly diminishing; multitudes are returning from the wilds of heathenism, whither they have been almost forced to wander for many years, and if the length and the breadth of the land is ever again, as I trust it will soon be, covered with against a heresy-hunting spirit, which leads men to use all their influence by the cry of heresy, to prevent a brother from an introduction to a parish, or from his having a call for settle-ment,—and then when the people have seen fit to act for themselves and extended a call, come and vote for, and take part in the services of ordination,—thus virtually declaring that they find no fault in him,—and yet go away and set up the cry of heresy against all who are suspected of being of the same sentiments with the man whom they have just ordained,—and him appears the cred."

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is an individual Now, Mr. Editor, if there is an individual who has conducted in the manner here described, I agree with you that "he has acted wickedly." If X. X. knows of an individual who is thus guilty, I hope he will deal with him as the gospel directs. But if he means to insinuate that such conduct is common, he needs to beware, lest the be found guilty of slandering his brethren. I can say, that no such instance has come under my observation, although my acquaintance has been somewhat extensive with poor will have abundant reason to bless the names of Dr. Chalmers, and his supporters in this cause. The charges of "falsehood" and "subterfuge," and "tricking," and "fraud," will pass away as the dew of the morning, and that man of lofty intellect, and of true Christian simplicity (for now, man detasted means

that man of lofty intellect, and of true Christian simplicity, (for never man detested meanness and deceit more than he,) will be long remembered for his struggles in hehalf of the poor. His name will be remembered and blessed in the cottages of the poor, and a splendid monument will be erected to his memory, in the churchgoing habits and holy lives of an enlightened There are some (though the number in New England.
There are some (though the number in New England is small,) who honestly believe that the New Divinity is heresy. But these so far as I have known, have always acted consistently. They have uniformly refused to vote for the license, or ordination of those whom they and happy pensantry.
I remain Sir, yours, &c. John Fairbairn. regarded as having embraced heretical opi-Most of the ministers of New England who have been dissatisfied with the New Divinity, although they have regarded it as involving dangerous errors, have not felt authorized to denounce it as heresy, or to make it the foundation of a breach of Christian or ministerial MR. EDITOR,-I have read with deep interes An Andoverian," and "X. X.," and I can ruly say with the latter, that "it is with great fellowship—nor have they ever imputed to their brethren so dangerous errors, as have been im-puted to themselves. They have been charged with having adopted principles which lead to the most destructive errors—principles which reluctance that I say any thing on the subject;" and yet it seems to be necessary that something and yet it seems to be necessary that something more should be said to prevent a wrong impression from being made on the public mind. Far be it from me to justify slander in any one, much less in a professed minister of Christ. But I agree with you that "there is some danger of slandering brethren by accusing them of the public with the control of the public with the control of the public with the control of the public with the most destructive errors—principles which movive the positions that "God is the responsible author of sin," that "sin is a good thing, good in itself, the only real good to men," that "mankind are bound to believe, they shall please and glorify God more live, they shall please and glorify God more live, they shall please and therefore to act much less in a professed minister of Christ. But I agree with you that "there is some danger of slandering brethren by accusing them of slander;" and it is worthy of serious mquiry, whether the term "heresy-hunter" is not, to say the last, as much a word of reproach, as "Taylorite," or "New Divinity." But what is slander? If I am inquired of in regard to the theological views of a ministerial brother, or by sin than by obedience, and therefore to act accordingly." They have been charged with adopting principles, which "lead by legitimate consequence to universalism, to infidelity and atheism;" and that nothing but their inconsistency "saves them from being the very sistency "saves them from being the very worst of heretics." Such are the charges which the authors of the "New Divinity" have brought against their brethren; and yet it has been supposed to be slander to represent them as differing materially from those very brethren to when they have inputted these errors. theological views of a ministerial brother, or candidate for the ministry, with whose views I happen to be acquainted, what course must I take to avoid the sin of slander? Shall I refuse to say any thing? This would be likely to awaken suspicion? Shall I prevaricate and endeavor to deceive? Suppose I know that the individual has embraced what is called the "New Divinity," or the views which are taught in the New Haven school, and which have been exhibited in the Christian Success-

as differing materially from those very brethren
to whom they have imputed these errors.

That there is a difference between the "Old"
and the "New Divinity," there can be no
doubt on the mind of any intelligent man who
has read the controversies of the day. To deny
it is to insult the understandings of the community. What importance is to be attached to
this difference, each one will of course, judge
for himself. But let all cultivate the meekness
and resulteness of Christ, and while gach mainhave been exhibited in the Christian Spectator;—shall I say he has not? Or shall I be honest, and tell the truth? I have always supposed that it would never be necessary to speak falsehood, in order to avoid the sin of slander. If a man maintains the peculiarities of Dr. Hanking nolocyl considers it hander to call him. and gentleness of Christ, and while each main-tains what he believes to be the truth, and con-tends earnestly for what he considers the faith Hopkins, nobody considers it slander to call him a Hopkinsian. And if a man adopts and defends the peculiar views of Dr. Taylor, why should it be considered slander to call him a Taylorite? I do not indeed, much like these distinctive names; yet it is difficult in all cases to replace the period of the saints, let him not forget that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. Let a wrong spirit, by whomsoever exhibited, distinctive names; yet it is difficult in all cases to replace the period of the saints, let him not forget that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. Let a wrong spirit, by whomsoever exhibited, the model of the saints and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the trian, and the saints what he believes to be the saints, let him not forget that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. Let a wrong spirit, by whomsoever exhibited, when the saints what he believes to be the saints, let him not forget that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. Let a wrong spirit, by whomsoever exhibited, when the saints what he believes to be the saints, and the saints what he believes to be the saints what he believes to be the saints what he believes to be the saints what he considers the saints what he believes to be the saints what he considers the saints what he believes to be the saints what he considers when the saints what he believes to be the saints what he considers when the saints what he believes to be the saints when the saints what he considers when the saints when the But, perhaps, mistakes have sometimes been

For the Boston Recorder. PUBLIC WORSHIP. MY COURSE IN RELATION TO IT.

1. I am generally late. Because I am frier.dly proper degree of frankness on the part of those concerning whom the mistake has been made. The views of those who are frank to avow their sentiments, are not often misuaderstood, or misrepresented by their brethren; and surely no minister of Christ, and no candidate for the sacred office, ought to be ashamed of his religious creed, or unwilling to have his real sentiments known. The person who wishes to conceal his sentiments, till he has obtained an eligible settlement, is deserving of the severest reprobation.

What you say is true;—"There are churches

what you say is true;—"There are churches which decidedly prefer "Old Divinity" or "New Divinity" men, and will settle no one till they find him to be on what they deem the right side of the question. In such cases, they naturally inquire concerning those who are mentioned as candidates," When they do entered to the concerning the set of the property of the proper the heart, poor tellow, to deny him. Moreover, my neighbors following my example, the congregation is nearly doubled. And then he trots up and down the aisles most canonically, not forgetting the pulpit statirs; and hy sundry movements of his and his associates, keeps divers grave personages in a state of vigilance emi-nently conducive to wakefulness. He gets now and then a rap, from "the powers that he" for his anties, but he bears it nobly, assured of my sympathy, and seldom makes any return save a yelp or two, uttered in mournful, and at times rather unbecoming vehemence. Transactions of this sort among the canine part of the congregation, have greatly interested the young people, I have noticed, and doubtless attract : of them there, who might otherwise be absent,

and unworthily occupied.
3. I fail not to close the church door with a strong hand. This, besides announcing the important fact of my arrival, will interest the preacher somewhat, and communicate a salutary shock to any dozer there may be in the congregation. My pew door I also close with noticeable energy, for similar reasons, after having let the people know by the firmness and boldriess of my footsteps, that I am far enough from that them, and whose errors they lament, they have exhibited towards them great tenderness and forbearance, and treated them with all the cor-diality of Christian brethren. That this is true as a general fact, is sufficiently evident from some of the remarks of your correspondent. s ly and noiseless way of reaching my pew, which

rogues practise in reaching a sheep-fold.

4. I am an unfailing observer of all that come in.

No mortal reaches his seat in our Meetinghouse without having my eye upon him. No sooner is the latch lifted than I am on the alert, and The Tories admitted the necessity of that measure. The second was the principle of appropriate any surplus revenue of the Established Charch to purposes of national education, including of course, Roman Catholics. This them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in them, and who are unable to pay for seats in the totherwise have; but I contrive the shades of views, do agree on all the great points by the cupidity of magistrates, and the neglect of the church. The former ravied the seat rents by the cupidity of magistrates, and the neglect of the church. The former ravied the seat rents by the cupidity of magistrates, and the neglect of the church. The former ravied the seat rents by the cupidity of magistrates, and the neglect of the church. The former ravied the seat rents by the cupidity of magistrates, and the neglect of the contributions. And this feeling has been strengthened by another fact. I have

that ever resounded within those walls. Now, it is not the principle of napping so much as the results, that occasion me anxiety. I sleep still in meeting, though I confess my slumbers are less quiet than formerly.

6. There is another of natures' dictates, which I am not in the habit of violating. The result of a frequent cold is a hard cough, upon which I feel bound to put no restraint, however sonorous the consequences. I am not the me a to endanger the rupture of a blood-vessel by such an effort. Besides, my throat exercises accomplish some important objects, such as the replish some important objects, such as the re-minding of the doctor, if he is there, of his prosminding of the doctor, if he is there, of his prospects of a patient, without the trouble of sending him a message; the excitement of sympathy in those around me in the state of my health; and I have found that the preacher himself was not a little interested, as he looks at me during such exercises with appearances of deep emotion, which, kind man, I cannot believe were any thing but the sincerest compassion. And furthermore, this thing, in a man of my respectability, exerts no small influence in encouraging

nility, exerts no small influence in encouraging others to do the same, especially the "small fey" of the congregation, so that I am sometimes the leader of a concert of the most noticeable character; and thus, all the advantages which a single exercise of the kind above mentioned produces, are multiplied by the number taking part in the same

in the same.

I have thus given an honest account of the part sustained by myself in relation to publicworship. If every congregation had a suitable number of men of my character in this respect, I speak with all humility, who could doubt about their being highly favored. And yet, so monstrous is the perversity of the people where I live, that hineteen out of twenty, think my course is rather a disgrace than a blessing to the sauctuary. Even our pastor has dropped soudry hints to me about my lateness to meeting—my dog—my habits of observation—my cough, &c., as if I were indeed a proper object of rebuke, rather than otherwise; and all this, when I have verily been thinking that I had more good reasons for my conduct, than there were good men ir being highly favored. And vot. so mor sons for my conduct, than there were good men in the parish. However, I trust I shall submissively bear these trials, in the full belief, the day will come when men of my character will have justice done them.

Simon.

The following paragraphs are abstracted from the March No. of the Oriental Christian Spectator.

ROBERT CATHCART, ESQ.
Robert Cathcart was born in Edinburgh on the 9th October 1806. At the early age of six he the 9th October 1806. At the early age of six he was deprived of his dear father, and consequently of those advantages which might have resulted from the influence of the superior talents, sound judgment, and sterling piety which he possessed. Though deprived, at this early period, of paternal instruction, the memory of that excellent man was too fouldy cherished by surviving members of the family, and his character was too the defined of the family. members of the family, and his character was too ably delineated in a biographical sketch now extant, to admit of his son being ignorant of, uninterested in, or uninfluenced by, the example of his now glorified father.

He was brought up under his maternal parent,

who still survives, at once to deplore his loss and to rejoice in his destiny. He boarded with a pious clergyman in East Lothian for about eighteen months, and attended daily the High School in Edinburgh for about three years and a half, during which time, in a class of 200 hoys, if he did not rank amongst the ablest, he was above mediocrity. When he left the High School, Mr. Carson,

the master, furnished him with a gratifying testimonial both as to his character and attainments: a testi nonial which he was most reluctant to exhibit to others, regarding it as designed to ensure him a kind reception from the profes-sors at the East India College at Haleybury, rather than as reflecting any special merit on In the year 1819 his mind began to feel the

importance of religion. Being powerfully impressed by the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Craig, an Episcopal clergyman, he requested permission to attend the church in which he preached, in preference to that in which the family were hen the pastor of the family, the tate Rev. Mr. Dickson, heard of the circumstance, he expressed his decided approbation, and blessed God that any one had been the means of quickening him to care for his soul.

During one of his vacations, being exposed in some of his visits to the deadening influence

of worldly associations, he returned home with of wordy associations, he returned nome with diminished regard to spiritual things; but in the course of a few weeks he was happily restored first time of the Lord's Supper in 1834, prior to his proceeding to Haleybury College; and that ance was the means of deevening and per-

ordinance was the means of deepening and per-petuating his religious impressions.

Shortly after his arrival at College, he receiv-ed intelligence of the sudden death of a beloved cousin with whom he was very intimate, and whom he had left a few weeks before in high health and spirits. The sad tidings of her death disqualified him on that day for study, and though he had the consolation to know that her end was peace, his mind was filled with melancholy fore-bodings as to his own destiny, should i.e, like

bodings as to his own destiny, should be, like his deceased relative, be summoned into eternity. His sins presented themselves to his view in formidable array, he wrestied all night with God, and ere the sun of nature ushered in the light of day, the Sun of Righteousness arose on his soul with healing under his wings. From that time he enjoyed a sense of reconciliation to God through the death of his Son; he acquired hours and more shifter arrivings of the selling statement. God through the death of his 500; he acquired deeper and more abiding envictions of the evil of sin; and the events above narrated had a happy influence amid all the evil associations of college life, in contributing to that decision of character which he maintained to the termination of his earthly career. A few months before he left Scotland, a gentleman, determined to put his principles as a believer in revelation, to the test, entered on a deistical controversy with him. He did not reject the challenge; and being the subject of incorruptible faith, be returned from the field of conflict, if not with the triumph

of victory, without injury to his own soul.

Having completed his education at Haleybury,
he came out to this Presidency, and entered on that career of usefulness which so highly dis tinguished him as a servant of Government and

a servant of God.
On his arrival in this country, he attended for about nine months the College of Fort St.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

George, after which he proceeded to Tanjore,

and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the gentlemen of that collectorate.

Auxious to enjoy the society of a beloved friend whem he had intimately known in England and Market States. gentlemen of that collectorate.

Anxious to enjoy the society of a heloved friend' whem he had intimately known in England and in Madras, he solicited permission from Government to remove to Dharwar, the station at which his friend resided. But a short time previous to setting out for that place, he received the melancholy intelligence of his friend having died by cholera. The chief inducement for his removal to Dharwar being thus removed, he was disinclined to proceed; but as the arrangement had been made in accordance with his ownrequest, between the two Presidencies, he did not like to have it cancelled.

He remained at Dharwar three years and a half, during which period he not only honored his religious profession by the holiness of his example, but vigorously, conscientiously, and satisfactorily discharged his public duties.

He powerfully felt his obligation to minister spiritual instruction to his native servants. He was in the habit of collecting as many as understood English for family prayer; and on one occasion he was seen reading a Tamil tract to his horsekceper, when returning from Madras to his house at Guindy, near St. Thomas' Mount, a fact from which we learn how anxious he was to bring the Heathen to the knowledge of Christ.

vas to bring the Heathen to the knowledge of

On Sunday the 25th May, he read with a friend the entire service of the Church of Eng-land; being scriously unwell, it was deemed ne-cessary for him to leave Chenlaputty where he cessary for him to leave Chammandy where when was, and to return to his tent at Podamaire, where he arrived at 8 o'clock A. M. The disease was Cholera; and he felt that the time of his departure was at hand. In the full possession of his senses, and with a solemnity becomes ing one about to enter into the presence of his God, he called his servants together, paid them their wages to the end of the mouth, told them that he was a dying man, directed them to the Redeemer of sinners, and at 8 o'clock that eve-ning his ransomed spirit entered the new Jeru-

alem.
"There were two features in this brother's

There were two leatures in this brother's character prominently marked—.

The first was an earnest desire and endeavor to win individual souls to Christ—for this object he seized with address every opportunity in speaking, writing, and giving suitable religious

The second was to spread the knowledge of The second was to spread the knowledge of God our Saviour amongst the natives of this country. He determined to lay up nothing for himself. He provided for his mother and sis-ters, and spent as little as possible upon himself. The rest was spent in acts of charity, far and wide, supporting missions and missionary work in every direction. He was dead to the world, indifferent to its honors and riches;—yet was he not slothful in business,—but fervent in spirit. He turned every thing he did, both in and out of the cutchery, into a religious service, by the He turned every thing he did, both in and out of the cutchery, into a religious service, by the spirit in which he performed his duties—Hence, though he so little cared for, few commanded more, the respect, regard, and approbation of those under whom he served. Acting from this principle he could not fail. The purer the motive, the more vigorous the exertion—but it was not for the honor of himself, but for the glory of God, that he did what he was enabled to do. Holiness to the Lord was his motto, and the joy of the Lord was his strength. His natural disposition was amiable, and the grace of God made it lovely."

OBITUARY NOTICE OF R. C. MONEY, ESQ.
Our invaluable friend, who died from the effects of jungle fever, caught most probably during a journey from Belgaum to Solapur, where ing a journey from Belgaum to Solapur, where he breathed his last, returned to this country, in which he was born, as a young gentleman of the highest promise, and he was called to occu-py important situations under the Government, which he filled with the greatest credit to himwhich he filled with the greatest credit to him-self, and advantage to his employers, and the natives. By his knowledge of Persian, Hindus-tani, and other oriental languages, by his ac-quaintance with the religion and customs of the natives, and by his active habits and upright principles, he was well qualified to discharge the duties which devolved man him, where greater the duties which devolved upon him, when engaged in the Political Department of the Civil Service, and particularly as Acting Persian Secretary to Government. At his own request, he was about eighteen months ago transferred to the Revenue Department, in which he evinced his usual zeal and fidelity. It was his intention, if God had spared him to bring before the notice of the public some suggestions relative to the welfare of the Raiats. He stated to us that his desire for their improvement, was one of the principal reasons for his wishing to leave, for a season the seat of the Presidency. the duties which devolved upon him, when en

of the principal reasons for his wisning to reave, for a season the seat of the Presidency.

We knew no person more engaging and amiable in social and private life, than our departed friend. The loss of him to his endeared partner, children, and other relatives, when viewed independently of the Divine promises, the rece of his many excellencies, and the hope of meeting him in that land where separa-tion is unknown, is incalculable. Many Chris-tians mourn over his death, as that of one to uans mourn over his death, as that of one to whom they bore an extraordinary degree of at tachment, and cherished an extraordinary de

gree of respect.

From the time that the remembrance of early
Christian education, the anxious counsels, entreaties, and prayers of truly pious and devoted parents, the afflictions of Divine Providence, and intercourse with the excellent of the earth issued in his true conversion to God, he cherished the greatest zeal for the Divine honor, and the advancement is the world of that kingdom, which is righteousness, and speace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Circumstances prevented him for some time from making those tiberal pecuniary contributions, for the propagation of the Gospel, which were consonant with his wishes. He was always ready; however, to minister of his substance for this object. ever, to minister of his substance for this object. He prayed with frequency and fervor that the name of God might be hallowed. He so ordered his walk and conversation no-that they might not only appear consistent with a profession of Christianity, which is, alms! the ultimatum of the ambition of too many of whem heter things might be expected but adont his Grand of his might be expected, but adorn the Gospel of h might be expected, but adorn the Gospel of his Lord and Saviour. He was not ashamed of the Redeemet's name; but he sought to be a written epistle of Jesus Christ, known and read of all men. He not only promptly embraced, but he diligently sought for, opportunities of usefulness to his fellow-men. He regularly communicated religious instruction to his servants, or saw that they attended upon the ministrations of those who dispensed it. He took a most lively interest in all the proceedings in this country which have the spiritual welfare of this country which have the spiritual welfare of this country which now the spiritum wellare of the natives in view, and particularly in all the movements in Bombay and Calcutta, which be thought would tend to reveal to them the folly, sin, and danger of the delissions which they have so long followed, and lead them to take refuge in that indestructible sanctuary which the mercy of God has provided. The preach-ing of the cross by missionaries, through all parts of the country, was an object which he much desired. For the reformation and extension of the churches throughout the world, he greatly longed. He was the first person who suggested the Bombsy subscription for steam

head of these are the Tory Lords, and temporal (and some ares of disloyable that our sovereign is at their head at.) In the House of Commons there werld minority against the measure, by Sir Robert Peel. In the country, the great majority of the Episcopal of multitudes of the laity over whom e influence, are arrayed against the You perceive that it has peculiar so to contend with, for religion has been to aid in the opposition to the Bill, Goarservice, whale in truth it has noth-whatever with the religion of the Bille.

The prior is, as you may suppose, first and formast in the battle. Black-wood's Magazin, the Quarterly Review, and the daily and texty Tory Journals, are all open and mouth-signast the sacrifere and robbery and crimi-like and so forth, of this barried worth.

th, of this horrid measure.

lenounce Popery, to show what vile (Dens' for instance)

(Dens' for instance) the Romish metion, and therefore the danger of more power to the Roman Catholics; metusion being this, (which is how-

ed) that to appropriate any part of

ceedingly dangerous. Had the peo-died these meetings acted as honest allowed the Roman Catholics to de-

sions. But the whole affair was a and semi-political affair, of which all s should be ashamed. Our cause is

need the adoption of plans only

he Jesuits. It is emphatically the

at, and truth and righteousness, and reaken it by exciting suspicion in un-ninds, and disgust in others who might

or circumstances and by a more manly so our principles be led seriously to ex-them. John Bull is after all an honest

lower, and not for the kingdom of Christ

etings have accordingly weakened tile will be chiefly fought in the Hous

es, good might have resulted from

Protestant church to the pur-

CHARLES TAPPAN,
EDWARD T. GRISWOLL
DAVID WOOD.

navigation between England and India, and an ent advocate of the measure. the matter as of importance, principally regards the civilization of the country.

THE LATE WILLIAM NEVINS, D. D.

Wm. Nevins was born in Norwich, Conn. Oct. 13th, 1797. His father, David Nevins who was an officer in the revolutionary war still lives, having attained the advanced age of William was the youngest of nearly 90 years. William was the youngest or twelve children, and at the age of 14, was placed in a counting room in this city. Such, however, was his thirst for knowledge, that his father, after about a year, yielded to the advice of friends, and transferred him to Yale College, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, and during an interesting revival of religion, consecrated himself to the service of his Saviour. consecrated himself to the service of his Saviour. Up to the period of this revival, there was nothing in the state of his religious feelings, particularly worthy of notice. After graduating at New Haven, in 1816, he spent three years at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was ordained and installed pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, on the 19th of

October, 1820.

Mr. N. was distinguished for his industry During the fourteen years of his ministry, he wrote 733 sermons, besides many tracts and essays, and maintained through the whole period a very extensive correspondence. For several of his religious tracts he received premiums must be a received premiums and they have since been published in the series of the American Tract Society.

As a pastor and friend, Mr. N. will alway he held in affectionate remembrance by the tomembers of his flock, and by the people of Baltimore generally. To the 1900r, and especially thempers of his nock, and by the people is timore generally. To the poor, and especial to the poor in seasons of affliction, he was pa-ticularly attentive, constantly visiting them, at doing all in his power to console and comfort them. It was during the prevalence of the cholera in Baltimore, in 1832, that he laid the foundation of the disease which finally deprived him of life. He was often up nearly all night en that occasion with the sick, when he was inself-sick propuls to require the attentions of himself sick enough to require the attentions of a nurse. Nor were his visits confined to the members of his own congregation. A writer in the Baltimore Republican says, "Probably no man who ever lived in this city was more universally esteemed. All denominations loved him, because his cause was their cause—his God was their God. He left no enemies."

Mr. N. was a generous supporter of all the principal benevolent institutions of the day.

principal benevolent institutions of the day, Few, in proportion to their means, contributed more liberally from the purse. We have occa-sion to know that what he received in the form of premium or compensation for his various of premium or compensation for his various writings was generally, if not universally, presented to some philanthropic association.—Missions to the heathen were especially dear to him, and they who had the pleasure of hearing his eloquent appeal in their behalf at one of the anniversary meetings in this city, a few years since, will not soon forget the thrilling interest

ch it inspired in the audience, will not soon forget the undence, the it inspired in the audience, the inspired in the audience, the inspired in the inspired in the inspired in the inspired of the inspired ed and severe afflictions. In November, while suffering himself under the depression of the disease which has now carried him to the tomb, he lost very suddenly, by cholera, a lovely wife, the daughter of Philip B. Key Esq. of George-town, D. C. and in about six weeks from the death of his wife, her mother died at his house, Soon after, by the advice of his physician, he went to St. Croix, in the West Indies, with the hope of recovering his health, and on his return

hope of recovering his health, and on his return, disappointed in his object, he was greeted with the intelligence that his youngest child had unexpectedly died during his absence.

But all these trials were only preparing Mr.

N. for his own departure. At first he did indeed desire to live for the sake of some unfinished pluns for the advancement of the interests of the church and the salvation of a dying world, and on account of his three motherless children; but he never manifested an unsubchildren; but he never manifested an unsubmissive feeling, and for many weeks previous massive teering, and for many weeks previous to his death his peace was as a river. Many precious sayings fell from his lips, testifying to the goodness of God and the preciousness of the Saviour. A friend who was with him often during the last few days of his life, recorded the

following:
Sept. 8th. - "I think I see beauty in sulunission to the divine will. It is sweet to lie passive in his hands.—"Oh that God would write my title plain, that I may read it clear,"

Sept. 9th. - After reading to him, he said, "Oh. It is one charm of heaven that its happiness is domestic. There we shall reside in our Father's house, one great family of love."

Sept. 10th.—" Blessed Saviour, I have chosen thee. Thou didst first call me. I wish to honor God while I live. He'll never leave me;

I am sure He never will. I have surveyed the whole ground, and find I am on a rock." "My Saviour permits me to suffer somewhat, but very little compared with himself and many of On the Sabbath the day before he died, he

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

From the Supplement to Six Months in a Convent.

It is but a little more than forty years since the first Roman Catholic See was created by the Pope in the United States. There are now in the United States 12 Roman Catholic Sees, (including an arch-diocese at Baltimore,) com-prising all the states and the territories in their United States are the comparison of the compariso jurisdiction." There are a Catholic popula-on of 600,000 souls, under the government of tion of 600,000 souls, under the government of the Pope of Rome, an Archbishop at Baltimore, twelve Bishops, and three hundred and forty-one priests. The number of churches is 401,

Louisiana,	27	Delaware,
Alabama,	10	New Jersey,
Florida,	3	New York,
Georgia,	21	Michigan,
South Carolina,	11	Ohio,
North Carolina,	12	Kentucky,
Maryland,	56	Missouri,
Virginia,	11	Illinois,
Dist. Columbia,	4	Arkansas,
Pennsylvania,	57	Indiana,
Connecticut,	3	Maine,
Rhode Island,	5	Vermont,
Massachusetts,	12	Tennessee,
New Hampshire	, 2	Mississippi,
TIL		

The number of mass houses is about 300; catholic colleges 10; seminaries for young men 9; theological seminaries 5; novitiates for Jesuits 2; monasteries and convents with academies attached for young ladies 31; seminaries, &c. for young ladies 30; schools of sisters of charity 29; neademy for colored girls at Baltimore 1; female Indian school, Michigan 1.

Total number of Catholic institutions for the electrical of Protestants and Catholics 118; The number of mass houses is about 300;

Total number of Catholic institutions for the education of Protestants and Catholics 118; Catholic newspapers 7.—These statistics are drawn from Roman Catholic publications. In view of this extraordinary progress of a foreign ecclesiastical power in the United States, need we wonder that the Vicar General, the Rt. Rev. Frederic Reze, D. D. of Detroit, himself a foreigner, a subject of Rome, and an agent of Austria, should write thus, to a friend abroad, in reference to the spread of the Catholic Alberts.

of idols overthrown, the seat of falsehood brought to silence, and all the United States embraced in the same unity of that Catholic Church, wherein dwells truth and temporal happiness."

Another Catholic in the middle states has said in a letter, "Within thirty years the Protestant heresy in the U. States will come to an end! If we can secure the West and South, we will take ears of New England."

take care of New England."

In a recent publication abroad, entitled 'Letters from Rome,' under the head of Italy, it is said, "The accounts from the New World are cheering. In the United States of America the

Catholic religion is making great progress, and the Roman Propaganda is amply rewarded for its exercions. Several new Sees are to be es-

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Oct, 2, 1835.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. We insert below the resolutions which were adopt-d at the late meeting of the Convention in this city. Phose which elicited the most discussion were th ninth and the tenth. They were finally adopted with great unanimity. The tenth as first offered by the committee was in stronger language, and re seived modification in the course of discussion, in or der that the voice of the Convention might be entire ly concurrent. We noticed with great pleasure, that he various speakers, scarcely with an exception, whatever were their opinions touching the expedienc of requiring a pledge in regard to the abstinence from wine, were careful to say that they themselves wholly abstained from its use. On this point there wa ingular harmony. A great number of persons spoke in the subject, and many facts and "experiences" were related. The 10th resolution elicited some very eloquent remarks. We never heard Mr. Sargent speak with more power. He said that on the subject of the license-laws, we were accused of wishing to go before public opinion. Instead of that, he said, w wished to go back of it. We wish to change the law of 1832, carried through our legislature by the agency of a most accomplished Boston grocer, for the old law of 1787. The latter in several important particulars, which he specified, was greatly preferable to the law of 1832. Let us have the old evatem, if we must have any. Our good legislators, in their expansive benevolence, forbid the destruction of certain fish in certain waters, and at certain time: in the venr, but they are willing to legalize the sale of that at all times of the year, and in all places, which kills the bodies and souls of MEN. He said we must look on the legislature in a right view. They but echo the voice of the people. They are simply the creatures of the state. As long as the ble on paying the fee. Its sessions are all people love intoxicating driaks, or are connected with the traffic in them, they will send legislators who love them, or who traffic in them. Dr. Edwards explained in what manner, as he conceived, the law ought to be altered. It now declares an untruth. It asserts what was never true, and what cannot be true, that the public good requires the sale of ardent spirits. The public good requires only that there should be penal statutes, protecting the community from this fell destroyer. Other gentlemen, at various times, spoke with much force and effect, among whom were Rev. Messrs, Blagden and Rogers this city, Mr. Washburn of Worcester, Mr. Whitte more of Cambridge, and others whose names we did not learn. In the evening of Thursday, Mr. Christopher Dunkin, a tutor in Harvard College, delivered a very good address to a crowded audience. At the close of this exercise, the Convention adjourned sine

RESOLUTIONS. As it has been proved by the experience of thou-sands in the United States of all clases of persons, and in all kinds of lawful business, that abstinence from the use as a beverage of all kinds of intoxicating liquor is not only safe but salutary, and as this is the only course in which it can be rationally expected,

only course in which it can be rationally expected, that intemperate persons will ever be permanently reformed, and as the example and kind moral influence of the temperate is the grand means of leading the intemperate to sdopt and pursue a course so exential to their present and future good:—therefore, Resolved, That the more extensively this course is adopted by all classes in the community, and expecially by all members of Temperance Sociatios, the more rapid will be the progress of temperance, and the greater the prospects that drunkenness and its avils will cease.

2. Resolved, That the promptness and unanimity 2. Resolved, That the promptness and unanimity with which increasing numbers of young men are adopting the plan of abstinence from the use as a beverage of all intoxicating liquors, is an exhibition which ought greatly to cheer the hearts of their fathers, and is an example which, if uniformly followed by youth of the United States, would not only save multitudes from drunkenness and ruin, but would ten on make that interesting class of or editors benefits. to make that interesting class of our citizens benefac-

ors of our country and of the world.

3. Resolved, That the universal diffusion of infornation with regard to the nature and effects of inexicating liquor, and the benefits of abstinence from
the use of it, may, in our view, be expected to extend
the impressions reformation till its beginner shall be

valuable lives, and that they ought to receive the

patronage of the community.

6. Resolved, That the practice of many Insurance Companies in insuring temperance vessels at a less premium than others, is highly beneficial to both merchants and seamen, and should it be adopted by all Insurance Companies, it would greatly promote the safety of property and the preservation of human

7. Resolved, That the increase of the number of

ouses is about 300; over the selling of ardent spirit, to be used as a beveries for young men rage, the shield of legislative sanction, and teaches

13. Resolved. That the Temperance reform rm, and that it appeals to the nce, and the intellect, in all

wholly a moral reform, and that it appeals to the affections, the conscience, and the intellect, in all the means it employs for its extension among men.

14. Resolved, That as the Temperance reform is the cause of all men, that as it involves the deepest interest, alike of individuals and of nations, it looks to all those who have especially devoted themselves to its active public service, for the exercise of a wise discretion, an independence of all merely individual, personal opinions or projudices, a wide philanthropy, and a consistent life.

15. Resolved. That as opposition has ever been

and a consistent life.

15. Resolved, That as opposition has ever been manifested to the progress of whatever has had for its object a great change in the customs of individuals or of nations, and as this opposition has had for its origin sincere doubts either of the expediency of the new measure, or of the means of prosecuting it, as well as mere prejudice, or an unenlightened self-interest, it is the solemn daty of every sincere advances of the the solemn duty of every sincere advocate of the temperance cause, in all his efforts for its progress, to seek for light for himself, and to diffuse it among

others in a wise, humble, and generous spirit.

16. Resolved, That as Temperance has its cause

16. Resolved, That as Temperance has its causes in a wast variety of circumstances which are either peculiar to the individual, or which grow out of his social condition, the Temperance Reform is not to be regarded as temporary in its nature or operations, but that to secure to all times, its beneficial influences, it is to be cherished and preserved among the permanent and most important institutions of society.

17. Resolved, As the influence of women is essential to the permanent prosperity of every good cause, we cannot but rejoice that it has been so extensively exerted for the promotion of temperance; and we would express the conviction that should this influence be perseveringly and universally exerted in favor of this cause, its triumphs would be complete, and its blessings extend to all future time.

18. Resolved, That the plan of the American Temp. Soc. for embodying a record of facts on this momentous subject in a permanent volume, with view

Temp. Soc. for embodying a record of facts on this momentous subject in a permanent volume, with view to the furnishing of a copy for every preacher, law-yer, physician, magistrate, officer of government, secretary of Temperance Society, teacher of youth, and educated young men throughout the United States; and also for sending a copy of it to each missionary of all denominations, who have gone or may go, to heathen lands, and to distinguished, philanthropic men in all parts of the world, meets with our cordial approbation; and its execution would, in our view, be the probation; and its execution would, in our view, be th

eans of extensive blessings to the world.

Voted, That the Council of the Massachuse Forced. That the Council of the Sunsanchusert Temperance Society be requested to publish the pro-ceedings of this Convention, and a suitable address t the people of Massachusetts on the present state of the temperance reform, and that a copy be sent t each member of the Convention.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of this body, con enced in Dublin on the 9th of August. The previous meetings were held at York, Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. Its main object is the extension of science. It differs from other cientific associations, in that any person is eligione week in length. The members are divided into various committees or sections, and meeseparately for the discussion of questions, and the reading of essays. At a general meeting of all the sections, the secretary of each section reads a report of the doings of each, when there is a further discussion. Persons are appointed each year to write reports of the state and prospects of particular sciences. These are collected and published in an annual volume. The most eminent members of the association, are Brewster, Herschel, Buckland, Babbage, Ivory, Airy, Whewell, Lubbock, Faraday, Powell, Moseley, Forbes, Lloyd, Hamilton, Brisbane, Thompson, Ritchie, Daubeny, Lyell, Kidd. Chalmers, etc. The president this year is Dr. Lloyd, Provost of Dublin University, and professor Hamilton, Secretary. We are sorry to see that the great body of the English literati sailed from Liverpool to Dublin on the Sabbath, in a steamhoat gratuitously furnished. Several clergymen were on board. No atonement was made for the desecration of the day, by the baptism and the preaching on board. Dr. Lloyd on taking the chair, delivered an excellent address, which fully recognised the dependence of science on religion, as well as the truths of the Gospel generally. The attendance was large, and the prospect of an interesting meeting good We are satisfied that these convocations pro kind feelings. We shall not hear of so many quarrels of authors" hereafter. Conversatio and the sight of each other, by literary and scientific men, will have a tranquilizing effect. Why could not a similar Association be fore

ed in this country? The fewness of eminen scientific men is no good reason. One object of the association would be, to increase their We could have now a very good Ge-On the Sabbath the day before he died, he said—" Love to all the absent—recommend."

I asked him. "Is all pence?" He replied, "Nothing but peace. My beloved Saviour stands on the other side of Jordan and on this side too. He'll carry me safe over."

About half an hour before he died, aware that death was drawing near, he wished to be raised in his bed, and said—" Death! death. Now, come Lord Jesus! Dear Saviour!" and Now, come Lord Jesus! Dear Saviour!" and Saviour stands on the days of Rittenhouse, Franklin, and Professional Christian Chri the days of Rittenhouse, Franklin, and Profeswho have excluded from their vessels intoxicating the days of Rittenhouse, Franklin, and Profes-liquors as a drink, have furnished an example which sor Winthrop? Have we any such indefatigauniversally followed would save a vast multitude of ble literary investigators as President Stiles? The Am. Phil. Society, and the Am. Academy of Arts and Sciences are doing something, though we rarely hear of their existence. Let Boston, New Haven, and Philadelphia think of the

matter. WITHOUT GOD IN THE WORLD .- These words 7. Resolved, That the increase of the number of public houses in which intoxicating liquor as a beverage is not sold, is highly asspicious to the cause of Temperance—and provided their accommodations are in other respects, as they should be, equal or superior to other establishments, they will greatly promote the comfort of travellers and the welfars of the friends of Temperance.

8. Resolved, That as the traffic in intoxicating liquor to be used as a drink, greatly increases the pelicular of the superior of the Atheism. A world created by God's power—filled with the riches of his goodness liquor to be used as a drink, greatly increases the pelicular of the superior of the supe have a melancholy significance in a large city they are without God! What immense tides tion of the Atheism. A world created by God's power-filled with the riches of his goodness, S. Resolved, That as the traffic in intoxicating liquor to be used as a drink, greatly increases the pecuniary burdens of the people, and is therefore unjust toward the community, it ought in our view to be voluntarily and universally abandoned.

9. Resolved, That it be recommended to all friends of temperance, to adopt the principle of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a drink. in heauty, and by a thousand impressive types and symbols would lead wandering man to himself. There might be some palliation of the offence for the Ephesians in their pagan state. They did not know what a world they lived in. They had never heard of its being the theatre of redeeming grace, nor of its being blessed with the visits of Him, who takes of the things of Christ and shows them to the soul. But this palliation has no place in Christian lands. Reader, are you in this sad and criminal condition? Are you one of the atheists in the world? Do you habitually forget the Author and Supporter of your existence? Do you never look up in hundle reverence to the everlasting hills from whence cometh your help? Do you never look with Mr. Olyphant, a distinguished American merchant in China, and his friends for each of the sund symbols would need to withhold them.

Consistency.—Celeste, (a celebrated danseuse and pantomimic performer,) has just completed one of the most successful engagements ever hand pantomimic performer,) has just completed one of the most successful engagements ever hand pantomimic performer,) has just completed one of the most successful engagements ever of pensions to returned missionaries. On this here, as we rode off to traced them would advocate the allowance of pensions to returned missions to the expiration of that time, there was a necessity for its continuance, it current year. If, at the expiration of that time, there was a necessity for its continuance, it current year. If, at the expiration of that time, there was a necessity for its continuance, it current year. If, at th these material heavens, and clothes the earth Resolved, That as the license system throws in heauty, and by a thousand impressive types itheoligecias seminaries for young mentitude colleges up, seminaries for young ladies and seminaries of itheological seminaries of itheological seminaries of itheological seminaries of itheological seminaries for young ladies 31; seminaries memors and destructive doctrine, that such acides its a stracked for young ladies 31; seminaries and content with a cadesius attacked for young ladies 30; schools of sisters of large of the facts show that it is wrong and that the bilding of the facts show the fact show the facts show the fact show the

ing thus to live? Dissevered from the glorious | gravely thinks that charity ought to begin at] portion of the human soul-cut off from the Fountain of all excellence-an exile from your Father's house-having no sympathy with the greatest of Beings-and preparing for an eternal anishment from his presence.

WELL CONDITIONED,-" We rejoice in the umanity of our citizens, and present to mankind the best conditioned poor in the world. So says the Southern Baptist of Charleston, S C. of Sept. 10. We suppose that best condition ed means that the slaves have salt and fish enough, that they sleep soundly, laugh and sing most merrily, and are as happy as any of the animals around them. Best conditioned! The same may be said of the horses of South Carolina for aught we know. Can these poor as general thing read and write? As a general thing, do they receive verbal religious instruc tion? Is it the common impression that the slaves have truly and really souls? It was the command of God, binding on the Israelitish servants as well as their masters, to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Do the slaves at the South generally keep the Sabbath, or are they taught to keep it? or, what does our Baptist brother mean by well conditioned

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- An ab struct of the matters contained in the 8th Report will be found on our last page. The Executive Committee of the New York State Society have contracted for 400,000 copies, to be distributed with all convenient despatch. It is unnecessary for us to commend this document. Our renders would do well to peruse it for themselves. No one can gainsay or confute the immense mass of testimony which it embodies. Let every one take hold and give it free course, that God may be glorified, and his

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF CT. 1835 We have compiled the following from the last minutes of the General Association of this State. It would be quite convenient if the authors of the document would take pains to add he respective totals of each Assoc

Associations. Settled	Minister	s. Churches	Members.
Hartford North,	24	25	3802
Hartford South,	14	15	2709
New Haven West,	14	22	3281
New Haven East,	14	15	2077
New London,	20	22	1612
Fairfield West,	15	20	2698
Fairfield East,	11	12	2002
Windham,	21	23	3158
Litchfield North,	19	21	2259
Litchfield South,	14	17	8239
Middlesex,	14	17	2352
Tolland,	16	17	2507
Total, 12 Associa	tions:	96 settled	ministers

926 churches: 31,696 members. From 46 churches, there were no reports in respect to members. Of the ministers, 11 are stated supplies. Of unsettled ministers, 48 are reported, including the Faculties of several institutions; also 33 licentiates, including 18 New Haven Theological Students.

PAUPERISM.

Artemas Simonds, Esq. of this city, was em ployed from May 7th to July 31st of this year, n visiting the principal almshouses and similar institutions, in the northern and middle States, at the request of the city government. His Report has just been published in a pamphlet of 58 pages. It embraces details respecting New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Cooperstown, Hartford, Portsmouth, Portland, Foreign Paupers, etc. The facts stated in regard to Baltimore, are particularly interesting. The population is probably 15,000 or 20,000 more than that of Bos ton, while the latter city pays for the support of a greater number in the almshouse, and more than six times the amount in out-door pensions, and incidental relief, than the former. At the same time, beggary and vagrancy are not increased in Baltimore. The city penitentiary contained only two thirds as many common drunkards and petty criminals, as the Boston house of correction. It is the policy of the

'Trustees of the Poor," in Baltimore, to discourage among the poor a dependence on public charity, in the belief that it is much better for them as a class, to rely on their own exerons for support. Consequently, the idle and dissolute are driven to other places, or are compelled to reform their course of life. The Baltimore almshouse is three miles from the city; it has a farm attached of more than 300 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation. No intoxicating drinks are furnished. Religious

merican cirios,	man an initiation	
New York,	Americans. 1893,	Foreigners. 2093
Philadelphia,	1676,	1895
Baltimore,	675,	479
Boston,	542,	841
	-	*
	4786	5308

Boston is burdened with more poor emigrants than any other Atlantic city, in proportion to population. The ingress of foreign paupers into the United States has increased greatly, since 1830, not so much by introduction into our sea-ports, as State laws require masters and owners to give bonds, or pay commutationmoney for alien passengers, as by the way of provinces adjacent to New England and New York. The whole pauper expenditure of Boston, last year, was 29,720 dollars.

home. So think we, if the etherial exhibitions of Celeste are a specimen of American civiliza-

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS

At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod of New York, at Broadalbin, Montgomery Co., on the 4th of Sept., it was ununimously resolved to engage in Foreign Missions in connec tion with the Pittsburgh Foreign Missionary society. Mr. M'Ewen, a student at Princeton, selected to go to northern India. Rev. Dr. Proudfit of Salem, was chosen Professor of Pastoral Theology, of the Theological Seminary at Newburgh, and Rev. Robert Forrest of Stamford, N. Y. Professor of Church History. Mr. F., however, declined the appointment, and the professorship was united with that of Pastoral Theology. The Synod resolved to collect 10,-000 dollars for the erection of a building. Mr. Forrest has given his very valuable private li-t brary to the Seminary.

KENTUCKY .- Bishop Smith has raised, mainly n the State of New York, 14,000 dollars, for the endowment of a Theological Seminary.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS .- Rev. Dr. Milnor, of New York, has been appointed general agent and secretary of the Com., for Foreign Missions, and Rev. Benjamin Dorr of Utica, to the same station for the domestic committee. The salary of each to be \$2300 per annum.

SECESSION CHURCH IN MONTRAL L. C .- The Rev. W. Taylor, pastor of this church, is now in this city, soliciting pecuniary aid for his congregation His credentials appear satisfactory. Several of the pastors of churches in this city have certified their approbation of his object. We think him evidently entitled to a candid and attentive hearing, from al who wish to promote vital piety in Montreal.

DETURNED MISSIONABLES.

In our paper of week before last, we published the solutions, which were adopted by the A. B. C. F. M. at their meeting in Baltimore. An interesting report of the debate on the subject is given in the last N. Y. Obs. We copy the remarks of the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of this city, which closed the de-Mr. Hubbard observed, that he had been for

many years a member of the prudential committee, and he could say, so far as experience went, the rules now proposed were founded i wisdom. They were certainly the result of long experience. The office of a member of the prudential committee was in some respects not very desirable. It involved great care and responsibility. It required a large sacrifice of responsibility. It required a large sacrifice of time, and the services, as he supposed was generally known, were entirely gratuitous. All the missionaries who went abroad were appointed by that committee, and none were likely, from their situation, to have a stronger attachment for them than its members. They were all acquainted with them personally. They were in the habit of constant correspondence with them, and of exercising a constant parental supervision of their movements. They could not, and of exercising a content of their movements. They could not, therefore, but naturally feel a strong and pethorefore, but naturally feel a strong and interest culiar interest in the missionaries—an intere which was felt to the same degree by none els They had, therefore, so far as feeling was cor cerned, every inducement to provide amply fo their wants. If they were likely to err at all, it would be on the side of bounty. Now, under these circumstances, it was obviously desirable that the committee should have rules to resort to, in cases where they did not wish to take the responsibility of discretionary action. The rules were intended to limit the committee, not to extend its power. The committee did not ask larger powers; they asked a limit to their pow-ers, founded on certain principles which the board would sanction; they desired to profit by the experience of other societies, and to avoid errors into which these had fallen.

Mr. H. here read the words of the first regu-lation proposed for adoption, and in comment-ing upon it, observed, that he believed it wise hat, in the circumstances stated, the connexion between the missionary and the board should cease; otherwise missionaries would be liable to become pensioners upon the board. The rule, according to its terms, applied to those only who came home in good health and who did not intend to go back to the missionary field. At present there was some doubt whether the board can legally cut the tie which was constituted in the control of the control o tuted by the employment of a missionary. On such a subject there ought to be no doubt; the interest of the cause required that such steps be taken as would put an end to it. All men en-tering on the missionary cause, from right mo-tives, were understood as devoting their lives to If that consecration were afterwards revoked, they ought no longer to be considered as pensioners of the board.

The second regulation covered the chief and

intoxicating drinks are furnished. Religious privileges are enjoyed. All the inimates, to the extent of their ability, are required to labor for their own support.

On the subject of Foreign Paupers, some important facts are furnished. The number of persons supported, for longer or shorter periods, in 1834, in the almshouses of the four principal American cities, was as follows,—

American cities, was as follows,—

Restream.

Are the terms of the regulation, he could chart for the had any confidence in the prudential committee, have framed one to meet his case arms for many miles, seeking her, then seeking me, 'I've broughts arms for fine parms for many miles, seeking her, 'I've broughts arms for many many for man went to state under what circumstances, and without his knowledge, and t what time, relief should be considered as make resistance, was sudd t had been objected that no case had been been held a fortnight,

stated in support of the plan. This was very true; but if gentlemen wanted cases to relieve their minds, they could obtain them privately from the members of the committee. To give names and circumstances, in a public manner, might be productive of evil. No legislature was ever in the habit of making laws in an abvas ever in the habit of making laws in an al- was willing to take the san stract and theoretical manner; laws always given for him. In this juncture he sprang out of actual circumstances, which rendered them necessary. The law, for example, against murder, had not been enacted until him, and allow him to live still when the specific control of the specific control of the still when the specific control of the spe murder had actually been perpetrated. Rules grew out of cases, and the rules now submitted had been suggested by cases presented to the committee. Names might be given were it expedient, but the committee thought it more prudent to withhold them.

no intention of going back after the expiration of ceive any further support was manifestly both just missionary's widow nable to provide for h anable to provide for her on came within the scope of the been no thought of excludi-manity would lead to the He considered the rule

The purport of the last missionary whose health the field, and who had ret quence, should, while the full support. But should cover, and instead of a field, should seek which he earned a supp years had elapsed, taken d might be disposed to the original injury of h having some claim upon of the board, but not the he first returned. nd there was nothing from entering the m the cause really at hear was just, in regard to the hand, and in contribute shielded the committee fr improper claims: while sion for every proper the whole he thought the interests to be affi oped they would be ado The question was thereupo

Report adopted, nem com,

OBERLIN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Sin, - We in Oberlin have read we ishment the following article, ec paper into the New Hampshire

SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN MISSI The doctrine has been adopted at the Collegiate Institute and lic addresses in that vicinity, that a sionaries ought to go from this cheathen, till the churches are purit sin of slavery. We have the m to have maintained thi Can any one tell us what the friend stitution in New York think on this

We think an immediate atter ject desirable. If that Instituti re to be arrayed against the Missionary effort, the better for the cause of Missions is embraced and propagated by only, and is not held by the Fac know it, the better for Oberli

On this article we have make, which we request those e Oberlin Institute has adopted, public or private, such a do

ly ignorant of it. Our first a is the Editor of the Boston R We ask the Editor of the Rec er it is not possible that his infor ticle. Be this as it may, are the the Faculty of Oberlin Institute f

om the opinions of "a few of the 3. We wish the Editor would in cog. at one of our month incline to the suspicion that his sames our friendliness to the suspicion that his sames our friendliness to the suspicion of were a little hasty. We would much join him in prayers and contributions of the world, than contend to the contend of the world, than contend to the suspicion of the world, than contend to the suspicion to the suspicion that the in the columns of a newspaper

Oberlin, Sept. 14, 1835. JOHN MORGAN, Prof. Lst. N.T. We think it very improbable indeed informants did not give a fair interpr the language actually used in the add luded to. Whether the speakers, in the said more than they meant, we cannot We did not think " the sentiments of the culty fairly inferrible from" those addre is manifest from the concluding remark article, quoted by Prof. Morgan; but, circumstances of the case cons think there was occasion for calling to the subject, and we think so st glad to learn that the facts are as Prostates. We trust that henceforth, ev On of such language as called forth these will not be deemed expedient, by even of the students.'

writer of the following is Rev. E. S. D. of Philadelphia, who has gone to Missouri, is fessor in Marion College.

Not long since a lady rode up to the door ght behind her, on her horse,

day.' The heart of his

not have obeyed the Savi ad not have obeyed the Sav had I not redeemed him, soundly for several nights; a deter the slave ever came to deter the slave ever came to deter and another. Another, and another no news came concerning the however, some brother st told him the good news, the safety to his family. I ay evening I first saw my we master.

master. Well, Amb master. Well, Amb mids with him, 'are y ant while you live?' ed, 'not only willing, he ed, 'not only willing, he at for life, but I am of the content of the content of the ant for life, but,
ged to you for buying me,'
ged to you for buying me,'
id to be the stoutest man
id can easily cut and cleave
when, to fell the trees and
is regarded a good day's
ace, in picked timber, he
day.

'And so you are a sh
day. a day. And so you are a si be terms be well considered. laws of the land Ambrose suth he is my hired man. I count with him; have charge hase money; will charge hase he causes me, and will he any other hired man, with forms altor, I have told him for himself, or take him into an ertificate of manumissions way I think myself free from saves in enslaving a felloway, thousands, who hate slagen from slavery. And in the land had never how that all the himself and had never the state for the had had never the state here, let us mitigated. e it exists here, let us mitige can be wholly abolished.

ABOLITION AT DANVILLE, there has lately been some ment in Danville on the subje is there has incorrect impressions has made on the minds of many whe connection of this subject where the connection of this subject where, it may be interesting to the Institution to know, that the A Danville are about to leave there, of that place so steadily and statemanced their views and measure and the statemanced their views and measure the town and deep remaves to Cincinnati shortly shanan has sent in his resignary of Trustees, and intends rans a successor can be procured thematical chair; Dr. Munselling to leave the place. These altimists who have been either stees of Contre College.

The Faculty never permitted the of an Abultion Society among t

The Faculty never permitted the of an Abolition Society among the all the members of the Faculty Trustees, (except the gentlement to remove,) are strongly opposite the control of the strongly opposite the second of the strongly opposite the second of the second of the strongly opposite the second of the secon n doctrines, and have ex ion both by speeches and we peakers at a public Anti-Ab ly held in Danville, declared Young had done more to oppose any thousand men in Kentus nds and patrons of Centre College A FRIEND TO CENTRE

> For the Boston TEMPERANCE. from a distinguished A

sce, to the Corresponding Secr ican Temperance Society. my arrival here in the la pon my arrival here in the latech, learned from Mr. Livingsto here as our minister, that he hay letters from various places ing for information in relation to ance Societies in the United Statemed me that there is evidently an reto know the principles upon mation is founded, and a disponder their this country. Si them into this country. Si facts which have confirmed work one Temperance Society exists. I came, and one or two in Swit within a few weeks a Temp has been organized in Amien t 40,000 inhabitants, and of muc Society embraces a number of

hrough the medium of Mr. H. L.
anthropic and excellent gentlen
, I have sent to the President of t
ety a copy of your last four Ri
copy which I had left,—save the
we for my own use. In reply, the
hat Society has expressed his sin
them. I also sent him a copy of
emperance tracts published by the
tet Society.

Society. The religious papers of this city, t ristianisme and the Semeur, y mentioned what is doing in and England to promote tempe this way have contributed to excite Christians to look at this subject. Now it appears to me that the it me the first and the contribution of the his way have contributed to excite

f the deplorable evils of interest of what has been done in Great Britain, and Ireland ere, and a full development and the simple principle of the Ten ties of America; and such a bla printed in the Dutch, and

TEMPERANCE MEET HE MUSICAL HALL, STORE S FORD SQUARE, LONDON

Saturday last, according to ement, a meeting was held in all, preliminary to establishing ciety for that district, at which ackingham, Esq., M.P. V.P., preeding was respectably, but not ended. Among the auditory, are pleased to recognize the lady an and several influential genus equence of other engagemen

have obeyed the Saviour's golden of redeemed him. After that I of the meeting. After Mr. Buckingham had opened the several nights; and resolved utility of Temperance Societies, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, president of Amherst College, in America, and one of the deputation from the American Temperance Society, to the British and Foreign Temperance Society processing the meeting. brother slave found the good news, that he might

vening I first saw my stave, and ster. 'Well, Ambrose,' said I, with him, 'are you willing to chile you live?' 'O yes Sir,' not only willing, but glad to be a life, but I am ten thousand

rou for buying me.'
the stoutest man in Marion
easily cut and cleave 300 rails and so you are a slaveholder sidered. According the well considered. According the land Ambrose is my slave, my hired man. I have openith him; have charged him with take him into Illinois, and

sts here, let us mitigate its evidently abolished. [Phil. LEGIATE INSTITU

OF FOREIGN MISSIO

been adopted at the

inity, that no more

irst and only inform on Recorder. of the Recorder whe

would just dro

ble indeed, that

ion for calling atter

henceforth, even the

ing is Rev. E. S. Elv.

rried her large babe in best seeking her husband, at I've brought a poor created the lady as her but a repeal to your compassion, and has been sold, at the river and sold aga

n told. Ambrose, a sto asferred to a slave deage, and then, lest he shows suddenly caught at roms. In handcuffs he cht, while a drove for i; but in a happy some sence of his driver, he ficuld not he found. Warge, in his iron wristand ent pursued and shretise \$50 reward, his parchashe same which he hispecture his tremblin

id, no price would redee to live still with his wil

my horse, when thush vious engagement. 'Poolid, 'we hope he will no can be done for him is

his wife seemed to di tode off to transact urgen arn we were told that the caught, Then it's a

was disquiet, and un rning by the rendered was as complaisant as more to be; and hailing the a found Ambersan (No. id so I alighted and en-

happily.' That's

for him.'
tances I agreed to gire,
sum of \$700, for my
ly slave. I felt, that in
as I would be done by.

e purified fro

COLITION AT DANVILLE, KY

has lately been some considerable in Danville on the subject of Aboliwhe interesting to the friends of o know, that the Abolitionist le are about to leave there. The peo-te place so steadily and strongly dis-aced their views and measures, that determined to shake off the dust of against the town and depart. Mr

of Trustees, and intends removing as a successor can be procured to fill the natical chair; Dr. Monsell is also preto leave the place. These are all the mists who have been either officers or so of Centre College.

Faculty never permitted the organization of the process of the faculty and Board istees, (except the gentlemen who are to remove,) are strongly opposed to the an doctrines, and have expressed their toon both by speeches and writings. One both by speeches and writings. One held in Danville, declared that Presi-ig hald done more to oppose Abolition thousand men in Kentucky. The patrons of Centre College therefore

A FRIEND TO CENTRE COLLEGE.

For the Boston Recorder. TEMPERANCE.

n a distinguished American in

an Temperance Society.

my arrival here in the latter part of learned from Mr. Livingston, who was easour minister, that he had received these from various places in France, a information in relation to the Tempoletics in the United States. He intend that there is evidently an increase. senses in the United States. He in-ethat there is evidently an increasing now the principles upon which this ar is founded, and a disposition to in-ment into this country. Since that in-oth Mr. Livingston, I have met with meh have confirmed what he sta-perance Society existed in France organized in Amiens, a city of habitants, and of much business, mbraces a number of persons of

the laborers of Amiens in regard to and the political newspapers have rally noticed the formation of the its appeal to the public for disserta-

the medium of Mr. H. Lutteroth, a has expressed his sincere thanks so sent him a copy of the volume tracts published by the American

the meeting. After Mr. Buckingham had opened the meeting by explaining the object and utility of Temperance Societies, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, president of Anmerst College, in America, and one of the deputation from the American Temperance Society, to the British and Foreign Temperance Society, proceeded to detail the extent and importance of the operations of the Temperance Society in America. During his speech, the chairman was obliged to withdraw to attend a Committee of the House of Commons, but under promise of resuming his functions when he had discharged his parliamentary duty. The Rev. Thomas Short, the rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, obligingly took the chair on Mr. Buckingham's quitting it, and Dr. Humphrey proceeded with his statement, embracing a variety of very interesting particulars, which cast the exertions of the Temperance Society in Great Britain altogether in the shade, and raised feelings of deep regret that, with the immense resources which England possesses of treasure and influence, so little has hitherto been accomplished in this good cause. At the close of his speech, Dr. Humphrey announced, on the authority of a letter received from the Rev. Dr. Edwards, the secretary of the American Temperance Society, that it was proposed in American to grint in an ectave val-To Correspondents.—The Editor returned from his journey when this paper was nearly filled. Several articles, in manuscript and is print, from friends and others, which were received during his absence, will be noticed next week. from his journey when this paper was nearly filled. Several articles, in manuscript and in print, from friends and others, which were received during his The celebration at South Deerfield was on Wedesday last. Hymns from Rev. Dr. Willard, Mrs. Sigourney, and the Rev. Mr. Peabody were sung dur-

19. 11 Lovell

the American Temperance Society, that it was proposed in America to print in an octavo vol-ume of 400 pages, the last four reports of the

between the ages of 15 and 25, about 1,000,000. Besides this, it is intended to open an overflowing depository at Buffalo, and engage a man to put a copy of the Manual into the hand of every man, both young and old, who passes through that place, and is removing to the western country. A similar arrangement is contempted.

BURMAN MISSION.

PETER PARLEY is not Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, as stated in a Western paper, but Mr. S. G. Goodrich, of Roxbury, near Boston. Parley's Magazine, at first edited by Mr. Goodrich, is now conducted by Dr. W. A. Alcott,—as it has been for nearly two years.-We thank a correspondent for suggesting to us the propriety of making these state-

Foreign.

Liverpool papers to the 27th ult. have been re-ceived in New York. They contain little political news. The Independence, from N. Yook, arrived on the 26th, in sixteen days passage. 150 bales of got-ton were sold at Liverpool on the 26th, at rather low

ume of 400 pages, the last four reports of the American Temperance Society, and, as far as practicable, to distribute them among all the ministers of the gospel, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, legislators, secretaries of Temperance Societies, and young men in public seminaries of learning; requiring in all, about 57,000 copies. It is also proposed to condense these reports into a pamphlet of 90 pages, and call it the Temperance Manual of the American Temperance Society, and to put a copy into the hand, so far as practicable, of every young man in the United States, of which it is calculated there are, between the ages of 15 and 25, about 1,000,000. Besides this, it is intended to open an overflow-In the House of Lords, Aug. 24th, a clause in the In the House of Lords, Aug. 2-th, a chause in the frish Church Bill was rejected—notwithstanding Lord Melbourne declared that if it should be, he would not send the bill to the House of Commons—by a vote of 128 to 41. Majority against ministers, 97.

128 to 41. Majority against ministers, 97.

A convict ship was lost in April last at the mouth of the Derwent, and 132 persons perished.

There has been an attempt at Revolution at Madrid. Martial law had been proclaimed there, and was justified by the necessity of protecting the capital against the effects of private malignity, but which nevertheless had not prevented the perpetration of forty murders before 2 o'clock, by individuals of different parties, who seized the occasion to indulge their revenge.

Advices from Taleahuana to the 25th June have rateces from Tateahuana to the 25th June have been received at New Bedford, by the ship Courier. Chili continues to be disturbed by earthquakes, and shocks resembling the report of cannon are heard and felt there regularly about twice in 24 hours. It was thought the city of Conception would be rebuilt on

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. We omitted, last week, to give any account of the oceedings of this body, as they appeared to be of little general interest. We now add a few things.

that place, and is removing to the western country. A similar arrangement is contemplated at Pitsburg, and at all the principal passes across the mountains, so that, to use Dr. Edward's expression, "every emigrant would be supplied with ammunition for his conflict in the Valley of Decision." The American Temperance Society strongly urge the British and Foreign Temperance Society to form similar depositories in all our sea-ports from which emigrants depart, that each one may be supplied with a statement of the facts before he leaves this country, and an earnest entreaty appended to it, that if he does not already belong to the Temperance Society, he and his companions would form one try, and an earnest entreaty appended to it, that if he does not already belong to the Temperance Society, he and his companions would form one on their voyage, or join one as soon as they reach America. The American Temperance Society desire that no man should live in America without a Bible, and a knowledge of the principles and fasts on the subject of the Temperance Society. The Rev. Doctor was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

The Rev. Chairman then addressed the meeting, and gave his testimony in favor of the Temperance Society, and his willingness to promote its success, particularly in his own parish. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Edward Parsons, Esq., from Leeds, in an eloquent and impressive speech, during which Mr. Buckingham returned to the chair with rapturous greetings. Tuesday, Sept. 22d.— Messrs. Shattack and Williams of the Senate, and Mosely Ashmun, and Merrill, of the House, were appointed a committee to consider what measures may be necessary in relation to the appointment of a Messenger of the General Court, Assistant Messengers, and other persons connected with the discharge of the duties of said offices, and to prescribe their duties, powers, and compensation.

Wednesday, Sept. 23d.—'The Bill to continue in force an Act concerning Warren Bridge, was spe-cially assigned for consideration at 12 o'clock, on Fuesday next.

It is the coinion of the Attorney General, that this Bridge is now the property of the State; that the Corporation are obliged by their bond to collect tolls; that now no person may lawfully refuse to pay toll, but that on the expiration of the present Session of the Legislature, no tolls will be demandable, and the Bridge must be free, unless at this Session laws othertaken, 26,000 dollars have been paid into the State Thompsonian Riot at Abington .- We have re

Buckingham returned to the chair with rapturous greetings.

Mr. Thompson of Darlington, solemly declared, and with gratitude to Almighty God, that it was owing to the British and Foreign Temperance Society that he and two brothers had been snatched from a premature grave, into which other members of his family, and many of his companions, had fallen as victims of intemperance. The Rev. Mr. Lummore, prebendary of St. Asaph's, shortly addressed the meeting, and corroborated a statement made by the Rector of Bloomsbury, relative to a woman having died a drunkard, who acquired the habit from merely taking a tea-spoonfull of gin just to qualify cold water in harvest time.

Mr. Buckingham made an interesting and elements of the statement of the state in before the close of the present Session.

House.—Messrs. Carter, of Lancaster, Stoddard of Northampton, and J. G. Whittier, of Havershill, were appointed a committee to prepare for the use of the House a statistical table showing—1st, the name of the town;—2d, the valuation of the town;—3d, the population of the town;—4th, the sun raised by taxation for schools; and other facts which may be interesting in connection with the schools.

Thursday, Sept. 24.—Chapter 47, on the regulation of Licensed Houses, was then taken up in the orders of the day. Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, read a speech against the License System, in which he quoted largely from the Salem Memorial of 1834—and moved the indefinite postponement of the Chapter.

quality cold water in harvest time.

Mr. Buckingham made an interesting and eloquent address, detailing the operations of the Temperonce Society in the country, of which he had been an eye witness, ahd particularly referred to Coine and Wilsden.

After thanks had been voted to Mr. Worning for the grantifications are of his heart had. um for the gratuitous use of his elegant hall, and to the Chairman for his obliging conduct on that occasion, the meeting separated.

Chapter.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Boston, was opposed to going into a discussion of this subject at the present session—and hoped the bill would pass as it came from the Senate, without debate. Mr. Chapman, of Greenfield expressed the same wish. Mr. Gray, of Seekonk, moved an amendment, requiring the Commissioners to grant Licenses to all applicants of good character. This was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Foster, of Brimfield, moved to add a provision imposing a fine of \$5.00 on every person who shall drink to excess. Mr. Mosely wished the amendment modified so as to read "every person who shall drink ardent spirits to excess." He said some might drink even cold water to excess, but he would not fine them. Mr. Foster assented to the modification. Mr. Wheeler, moved to add "Wine"—and Beer"—carried. Mr. Tremains moved to add "Wine"—and Beer"—carried. Mr. Tremains moved to add "Wine"—and Mere"—carried. Mr. Tremains moved to add "Wine"—and Mere"—carried. Mr. Tremains moved to add "Wine"—and Beer"—carried. Mr. Blake, of Boston, moved to add "Cider and Beer"—carried. Mr. Blake, of Boston, moved to add "Tea,"—he had heard of instances where persons have become intoxicated by drinking Teal—and have become intoxicated by drinking Teal—and This amendment was negatived. Mr. Foster, of This mendment was negatived. Mr. Foster, of Chapter.
Mr. Fairbanks, of Boston, was opposed to going BURMAN MISSION.

We have received by the ship Georgia, from Calcuitia, a letter from Mr. O. T. Cuiter.—Ch. Watchman.

In further compliance with the advice of the brethren, bro. Brown and myself, with his native assistants, left Maulmein in October for the purpose of distributing books and tracts to the thousands of inhabitants scattered along on the banks of the Irawaddy, between Rangoon and Ava. Between these two places we have distributed scripture and tracts to the amount of 472,000 pages; 331,410 of which were pure scripture. These will work as leaven among the dark and deluded mass of people where they have been used during this tour, many have heard of an eternal God, and many more will read and consider, and we trust some souls will be saved.

At the towns of Tha-ret-taw-gyaung, and Yatthaung, about half way between Rangoon and Ava, we were well received, more so than at any other place during our tour. There are there several good inquirers, and one or two hopeful Christians. Yester developed the place of having been taught by the Spirit of God, and many more will place the place of having been taught by the Spirit of God, and many more will read and consider, and we trust some souls will be saved.

At the towns of Tha-ret-taw-gyaung, and Yatthaung, about half way between Rangoon and Ava, we were well received, more so than at any other place during our tour. There are there several good inquirers, and one or two hopeful Christians. Yester day bto. Brown had the pleasure of baptizing a young man at the latter place, who gave good evidence of having been taught by the Spirit of God,

The same transfer in the surfer in the same of the country in the same of the country in great of the

Mr. Andrews of Salem, subsequently moved that

Mr. Andrews of Salem, subsequently moved that the committee be instructed to strike out all exemptions from taxation, except all public property, school houses, farming utensils, houses of religious worship, &c. and substitute not exceeding one thousand dollars. The object of committing the chapter was to give the House additional time for the consideration of a subject so important and which would evidently give rise to much debate. But the instructions proposed to be given to the committee elicited a very general and animated debate, which has occupied most of the time this forenoon.

The arguments of many gentlemen were, that the law as it stands, would operate unequally, to institutions the same in character, and professing the same laudable and philanthropic objects.

A gentleman of Boston, in the course of his remarks alluded to Harvard College—that ancient institution which is blended with the very constitution of the State, and has become in fact, part and parcel thereof, which is exempt from taxation.

Mr. Everett spoke of this institution as it now stands, in comparison with others; he said that its enormous capital was like a mill stone about its neck, inasmuch that instead of promoting education in proportion to its wealth, which might be expected to afford for it greater facilities in all its branches, and to bring its privileges within the means of every one to enjoy, it operated directly contrary. He alluded to the number of her graduates; this year are 50, while at Yale are 73, and at Amherst 30 or 40—and others in the same proportion. A Professor was also, even at Amberst obtained for the Geological survey of this in the same proportion. at Yale are 73, and at Amherst 30 or 40—and others in the same proportion. A Professor was also, even at Amherst sobained for the Geological survey of this commonwealth, in preference to the Cambridge College. Mr. E. alluded to the Comet which has caused so much excitement in the community, as being discovered, and the observations obtained, disseminated from another institution, poor in wealth to Cambridge, among whose upparatus a telescope of sufficient magnitude and power could not be found to make the discoveries. Mr. E.'s remarks generally tended to show that the immense wealth of the University of Cambridge, would, if properly invested in the cause of education, have an immense influence, while under existing circumstances, it diminished rather than increased its resources.

After considerable discussion, the motion offered by Mr. Andrews prevailed, 162 to 70.

Number of Bibles printed .- It has been estima Number of Bibles printed.—It has been estimated that only 25,000,000 of Bibles were published from the discovery of the art of printing to the year 1806; that since that time not 10,000,000, have been issued; and at the present rate of issue, it must be 500 years before all the families of the earth can possess a copy.

The celebration at Hingham, we learn, went off years well.

The celebration at Hingham, we learn, went off very well. Solumon Lincoln delivered the Oration, and Ebenezer Gray presided at the dinner. Among the guests present were Join Quincy Adams, Peleg Sprague, Governor Armstrong, Wm. B. Calhoun, and John Davis. The Atlas says:—

"We should not omit to mention that the ladies of the village took an active part in the celebration of the day—and prepared an exceedingly pretty entertainment in a hall decorated with much taste and beauty. The hall was hung with portraits of several of the "forefathers of the lumbet," entwined with evergreen and adorated with "

of the "forefathers of the hamlet," entwined wi evergreen and adorned with flowers; among the was a fine old picture of General Lincoln."

The Providence Journal states that the town Taunton is in great commotion in consequence of the threatened liberation from jail of Mr. Wilmarth, the keeper of a public house there, who has been committed for the non-payment of certain fines for selling

taken, 26,000 dollars have been paid into the State treasury. Probably 20,000 dollars more will be paid in before the close of the present Session.

House.—Messrs. Carter, of Lancaster, Stoddard of Northampton, and J. G. Whittier, of Haverhill, were appointed a committee to prepare for the use of the House a statistical table showing—1st, the name of the town;—2d, the valuation of the town;—3d, the population of the town;—4th, the sum raised by taxation for schools; and other facts which may be interesting in connection with the schools.

Thursday, Sept. 24—Chapter 47, on the regulation of Licensed Houses, was then taken up in the orders of the day. Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, or an indictment for the murder of Lucy Livingston.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington, on Sunday evening last, in consequence of notice being given that adsuburbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington.—We have received an anonymous account of a serious disturbance at Abington, on Sunday evening last, in consequence of notice being given that advisuable, but the meeting house by the Abolitionist Thompson It takes that the meeting house by the Abolitionist Thompson of Thompson was threatened, as he withdrew from the house under an escort of ladies, but that he escaped without injury. We do not insert the account, because it is from a source unknown to us, and is not authenticated by a name. Daily Adv.

Berkshire Trials.—The tail of John Eldridge, on an indictment for the murder of Lucy Livingston.

on an indictment for the murder of Lucy Livingston, took place during the late term of the S. J. Court, at Lenox.

The details of the trial, many of them, are quite too gross for publication, and having it is

too gross for publication, and besides it is not particu

Ordained over the Congregational Church and so-ciety in South Barnstable (Centerville) on Wednes-

The Pilgrim Conference of Churches, will hold its next

ABRAM JACKSON, Com. of Arrangements

The Middlesex South Conference of Chareles will Holliston, on Tuesday the 18th of Oct. next, at 9 o's. M. to make the toffering the public services of the accession will be, "Tuesday be public services of the accession will be, "Tuesday next P. M. anniversary of the scheme to Domestic Miy Society. In the evening a Sermon. Wednesday See A. M. ganiversary of the S. M. C. Domestic Miy y Society. In the evening a Sermon-ork A. M. anniversary of the S. M. C. Education Society o'clock P. M., Report of Churches to be followed by the finistration of the Lord's Supper. Sherburne, Sept. 14, 1835. 2w. S. LEE, Scribe of Conf.

The Auxiliary Foreign Missian Society of the Brooklich sesociation, will hold their annual meeting at the Moetaglouse in New Braintree, on Teesday, 30th of October ext, at 2 o'clock F. M. MICAH Strax, See'y. Brookfeld, Sept. 23, 1555.

Erratum .- In the Recorder of Sept. 18th, 2nd onge, 5th column, 25th line from the bottom, insert only, without which the sentiment is erroneous.

Marriages.

In this city, on Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, Mr. Charles Whipple, Bookseller, of Newburyport, to Mrs. Rebecca King, for-

seller, of Newburyport, to Mrs. Rebecca King, formerly of Salem.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Bartenus, to Miss Susan
Wright—Mr. Henry S. Burr, to Miss Sarah F. Burr—
Mr. Daniel Cummings, to Miss Harriet Webster—
Elijah C. Kilburn, to Hannah C. Upham—Mr. Albert
F. Dow, to Miss Frances, daughter of the late Mr.
Seth Johnson—Mr. Wm. P. Marden, formerly of
Portsmouth, N. H. to Miss Abigail, only daughter of
Mr. James Spear, of this city—Mr. Levi Mann, to
Miss Mary Ann Gilbert—Mr. Charles Earl, formerly
of Worcester, to Miss Sarah Ann Rugg, formerly of
Portsmouth, N. H.

In Dorchester, Mr. Joseph S. Perkins, of D. to
Miss Lydia S. Leonard, of Middleboro.

Portsmouth, N. H.

In Dorchester, Mr. Joseph S. Perkins, of D. to Miss Lydin S. Leonard, of Middleboro'.

In Grafton, Mr. Freeman Puffer, of Sudbury, to Miss Mary Ann Garry, of Grafton.

In Hattlield, Rev. Levi Pratt, of Medford, to Miss Abby D. Partridge, of H.

In Pittsfield, Dr. Albert T. Smith, to Miss Eleanor G. Steams, of Boston.

. Stearns, of Boston. In Marblehend, Mr. Asa Woodbury, Jr. of Boston Miss Mary Dane Dana. In Bristol, R. I. Dr. Lemuel W. Briggs, of B. to

In Bristol, R. I. Dr. Lemnel W. Briggs, of B. to Miss Sarah Page, of Boston.
In Conway, Mass. on the evening of Sept. 21st, by the Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Rev. Robert Ogden Dwight, of Northampton, to Miss. Many Billings, daughter of the late Elisha Billings, Esq. of Conway. Mr. and Mrs. D. expect to proceed as missionaries to Ceylon, in company with Mr. Winslow. They will sail about the 1st of November, from Philadelphia.
In England, at the residence of Lady Noel Byron, the Rt. Hon. Lord King, to the Hon. Augusta Ada Byron, daughter of the late Lord B.

Deaths.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Stephen H. Berry, 25, formerly of Denmark, Me. leaving a wife and one small child, to lament his loss,—Mrs. Hepzbeth, v.ife of Mr. Jesse Bird, aged 47—Miss Lacy Spragoe, 54—Alice Melhearn, 31—Isabella Thompson, 71—Thomas Barkhard, 25—Mary Harley, 42—Mary E. Dow, 17—Martha Kingebury, 16—Louiss Walker, 32.

In Holliston, Sept. 21st. after a lingering sickness of six years, which she endured with Christian resignation, widow Hannah Leland, 58.

In Reading, South Parish, Sept. 23d, of consumption, Mrs. Marx L. wife of Mr. Edward Fowle, aged 27. Mrs. Fowle had been for several years a professor of religion, and exhibited a most lovely example of Christian excellence. About four weeks before her death, she had such views of Christ and heaven, as fully prepared her to leave without regret

before her death, she had such views of Christ and heaven, as fully prepared her to leave without regret her dearest entity connections. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss. They have shed the tear of affection over her mouldering ashes, and embalmed her memory in their hearts.—Com. In Lyme, N. H. Sept. 17, of typhus fever, Mrs. Mary L. wife of Rev. Erdix Tenney. She endored a painful sickness of two weeks with much patience, and was greatly animated with the hopes and consolations of religion.—Publishers in New York and Ohio are requested to insert the above.

At his residence in Andover, N. H. 20th inst. Mr. Richard Potter, the celebrated Ventriloquist, &c. 51. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of peuple, and a highly appropriate sermon was preached

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and a highly appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Bartlett, of Antrim.

In South Kingstown, R. I. on Saturday morning, of Angina Pectoris, which endeds in the dropsy of the chest, Hon. Elisha R. Potter. He had not been more unwell than usual for the last six months, and died sitting in his chair. Mr. Potter has filled a large space in the political transactions of Rhode Island during the last forty years. He was several years a member of Congress, and for more than tweety-five years a member of the General Assembly from South Kingstown.

Died, on Thursday of last week, the Rev. Wm. Mc. Murray, D. D. Pastor of the Reformed Dutch church

his lot was cast, he was endeared. To his family, his removal is an irreparable less.—The affectionate people among whom he has for many years gone out and in, dispensing the word of life, and who have been gathered tegether under his ministrations, feel themselves bereaved indeed.—Ch. Int.

In Norwich, Conn. 22d inst. the wife of Mr. Sammel Story, burnt to death by the taking fire of her clothes. She was alone in her room at the time, and

Mark a work a work prepared. Perhaps, the second is a work prepared. Perhaps, the second is a work of prepared by the part of the part of

WRITING SCHOOL.

WHITE WALLENTING School for Penmanship is now open, at his Room No. 28 Joy's Buildings, ashington street, ring heer commantly employed for several years as a ser of the Art of Writing, and instructed many thought of scholars, he feels condient, from his long experimental statements of the service of the s

The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music;
CONSISTING of the most popular Psalm and Hymn
Ununes, Authems, Sectificies, Chante, &c. old Hymn
Ununes, Authems, Sectificies, Chante, &c. old and new
—together with many beautiful pieces, tunes and authems, selected from the Masses and other works of Hayda, Mozart, Beathoven, Pergolese, Righiei, Cherubini, Romberg, Winter, Weber, Nageli, Kubler, and other distinguished composers; arranged and adapted to English words expressly to this work:—including also original compositions, by German, Buglish and American authors. Published under the direction of the Boton Academy of Music, third clittion—price S10 per dozen, or S1 single. Just the Charten of the Boton Academy of Music, third clittion—price S10 per dozen, or S1 single. Just the American authors. Published under the direction of the Ref. C. Scrabbil.

27 Orders received French on any part of the country, will be answered with despatch.

For sale as showe—The Choir, or Union Collection of Church Music; The Boston Handel and Hayda Collection of Church Music; The Boston Handel and Hayda Collection of Church Music; The Boston Handel and Hayda Collection of Church Music; The Boston Handel and Hayda Collection of Church Music; The Boston Handel and Hayda Collection of Church Music; Church Panimody Mannal of Christian Salmody. Orders received Paperson Specially Solicited.

NEW Research

Christian Lyre and Supplement.

Finney's Lectures.
Colton's Four Years in Great Britain.
Reed and Matheson's Journal.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.
Barnes' Notes on the Acts.
do do do Romans.
Barnes' Questions on do. &c. A fresh supply of the
works received and for sale by W.M. PEIR: E.
works received and for sale by W.M. PEIR: E.

The Pastor's Daughter;

OR the Way of Salvation explained to a young inquirer.

From the Reminiscences of the Conversations of a late distinguished divine, being the foorth volume of About's Series. Also, the Mother's Friend. Firestied Piety. China and the English. For Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 122 Washington street.

N. B.—The Old Farmer's Almanac for 1838, by Robert Dock. 2.

Thomas.

telfs. By his Father. Plustrated by engravings.

Parlev's Almanua for 1258—price 25 cis.

The Gift; a Christians and New Year's Present for 1806

Edited by Miss Leslie.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1836. Oct. 2. MRS. SHER WOOD'S WORKS, in Eleven Volumes.

Also,
MISS EDGEWORTH'S WORKS, complete in ten volomes. A fresh supply, just received by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 124 Washington street.
Oct. 2.

NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY,

NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY,

New and Enlarged Edition;

Containing Tunes, calculated for Public Worship,
Chatternas, Missionary Meetings, Ordinations, Bedications,
Anniversaries, &c. &c. & Bv. D. Gould.

Owing to the very thereal patronage already bestowed,
and the every day increasing demand for this work, the
Publishers have been induced to add to it Previly pages of
new Music, in addition to the former supplement,—wathout
increase of price.

This, in its present shape, is believed to be one of the
chaspest and most complete backs now in new. It conratios tones fitten and of the control of the
chaspest and most demplete backs now in new. It conratios tones than yof our churches. Its pages have been
enriched by the compositions of most of the emisent au
thors, both in this and other countries.

The Editor in his preface, describing the peculiarities of
the work, says:

Ist. As the use of the Organ and Pismo Forre is becoming common in houses of public worship, and in Sunilies; and as few have the apportantly to become so
versed in the science of Music, as to be able to play the
harmony, even of plain pasimody, from fagures, it is deen
ed necessary to device of Music, as to be used, of introduded
millier; and this too without confusing the voyal parts.

It is believed that the new plan here adopted, of introduder in the science of the science of the same hymner is too were
ment alone, is sufficient to ensure the book a grateful reception.

2nd. The metrical tones are so arranged, that on most
of the pages will be found two of different characters. This
control is a sufficient to ensure the book a grateful reception.

2nd. The conciseness and cleanures of the Rudimenta—the
accent, Tune, Words, &c. by rete,—must be an advantage
readily perceived by teachers and choristers.

4th. The book is divided into two parts, for the purpose
of disclosured interface of the science of the sciency of the sciency in the science of the sciency of the science of the sciency of the science of the science of the scienc

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. DEATH.

DEATH.

Death, is the night of that day, which is given us to work in. Happy the soul, whom Death findeth rich, not in gold, farniture, learning, reputation or barren parposes, and desires,—but in good works."

Witson's Sacra Privata.

Chill'd by the piercing blast, Or faint with vertic heat, The weary laborer hails the night, And finds its slumber sweet;-But they, whom idle years

Of laxury impair. The dream of terror there.

The rich man moves in pomp, The alluring world is dear, And every treasure twists a tie To bind him stronger here;-But he, whose only gold Is in the conscience stor'd, Is richer at the hour of death Than with the miser's hoard.

When the short day of life, With all its work is done-The faithful servant of the cross Doth hail the setting sun .-But they who waste their breath. Dread the accusing tomb,-

And the time-killer flies from death, As from a murderer's doom. So give us. Lord to find. When time shall pass away, That sabbath-evening of the mind, Which crowns a well-spent day ;-That entering to thy rest,

When toils and cares are o'er .-We, with the myriads of the blest, May praise thee evermore. I. H. S. Hartford, Aug. 28th, 1835.

Miscellany. From the Portland Mirror

MAINE STATE CONVENTION.

poliance with a notice published in th Christian Mirror, gentlemen from various sections of the State assembled in the City Half at Portland, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, 1835, at 11 o'clok, A. M. to consider the expediency of forming an Association fo

the expediency of forming an Association for the benefit of the colored race.

The meeting was called to order by Jacob McGaw, of Bangor, William Ladd, of Minot, was chosen Moderator; and Edward F. Cutter, of Warren, Secretary pro. temp.

The call for the Convention was then read

by the Moderator, with some remarks, defining the object of the meeting and the qualifications of members. After which the names of those, who desired to be considered members of the Convention were called for; when it appeared that 74 gentlemen, entitled to seats in the Convention were called for the convention were called the convention were called to seats in the Convention were called the convention of the convention of the convention where the convention were called the convention of t vention, were present, whose names and residence are as follows:

List of members composing the Conventionassembled September 16, 1835.

Alna-Enos Merrill.
Bangor-William Mann, George A. Thacher Cyrus Hamlin, Joseph Chapman, Jacob McGaw.

Belfast-Bailey Pierce, Silas McKeen, Charl

oodwin. Riddeford-Stephen Morse, Stephen Merrill.

Boathbay-H. A. Merrill.

Boathbay-H. A. Merrill.

Brunswick--Joseph McKeen, Lewis Pennell
George Earle.

Camden-N. Chapman.

Cape Elizabeth-J. G. Merrill.

Connecticut—Seldon Huntingdon. Cumberland—Issac Weston. Danville—Edward Little, Weston B. Adams. Ellict-Elisha Bacon.
Falmouth-Joseph B. Stevens, William Cra

Falmouth—Joseph B. Stevens, William Cr.
ee, Oliver Knight.
Gorham—Dudley Folsom, Thaddeus Pomroy.
Gray—Calvin White.
Guidford—James D. Philbrick.
Hallowell—Eliphalet Gillett. Kennebunk-port - Levi Smith. Limerick - Charles Freeman.

Limington-Ivory Kimball.

Lovell-David Gerry.

Minot-E. Jones, William Ladd. New Castle-Jotham Sewall, Jr. New Glouceater-William Bradbury, Benja

Rice.
Newfield—David P. Smith.
North Yarmouth—David Shepley, Caleb Hobert,
Jacob Mitchell. Northampton, Mass-Samuel Hopkins.

Orono-Nathaniel Wilson, Joseph B. Chase, John A. Mayhew.

A. Mayhew.

Parsonfield—C. J. Parsons.

Portland—John How, W. W. Woodbury, Moses
G. Dow, James Appleton, Woodbury Storer, Erastus
Hayes, George Purington, Joseph Vnill, Timothy
Barlow, Sewall Tenney, Alford Richardson, A. Cummings, Charles Baker, Elias Banks.

Potand—John Cousins.

Sanford—Samuel H. Merrill,

Saccargana—Joseph Sants.

Saccarappa—Joseph Searle. Scarboro'—Thomas Jameson. Standish-Thomas Tenney. Turner—Allen Greely.
Washington—R. R. Gorley.
Warren—Edward F. Cutter.
Waldoboro'—D. M. Mitchell.
Waterford—William Warren.
Westbrook—Daniel Goodwin, Jr. Wells-David Oliphant.

Wetts—David Oliphant.
A Committee of three, viz. Messrs. Vaill and cummings, of Portland and McGaw, of Bangor, was chosen to nominate officers for the Conention, who made the following nominations, which were accounted.

William Ladd, President.

William Ladd, President,
Alford Richardson,
Wm. Bradbury,
W. W. Woodbury,
Edward F. Cutter,
The divine blessing and direction was sought
in prayer by Rev. Mr. Weston of Cumberland,
Voted, That a Committee of Overtures be appointed, with power to add to their number if
deemed expedient, to consider what subjects
may come before the Convention. before the Convention Messrs, Joseph McKeen, Silas McKeen, and

Enos Merrill, were appointed said Committee, Voted, That a committee be appointed to pre-pare a Constitution for the Convention, pro-vided it be deemed expedient to form a society for the relief and improvement of the colored

A. Thacher, Joseph Vaill, and Silas McKeen, were appointed and Committee.

tion deem it expedient to form a society in this state for the benefit of the colored race. Which after remarks by several members of the Convention, was postponed for further con-

The Committee of Overtures reported a resoto appoint a Committee to prepare reso-for the consideration of the Convention. resolution having been adopted.

Messrs. Cummings, Oliphant, Mitchell, Wilson and Bradbury, were chosen said Com-Voted, When this Convention adjourn, it ad-

journ to meet at the Vestry of the 2d Church.
Voted, To adjourn to 3 o'clock P. M.
APPERSOON. Convention met according to

The report was laid upon the table, while the

eport of the Committee appointed to draft a nasitution was read.

The draft of a Constitution having been read, was laid on the table, and the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention was called

or.
The Committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which, after a free discus sion, were adopted.

on, were adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention respond to the sentiment recently expressed by a large meeting in this city, as also by similar meetings in other places, that "slavery is a moral and political evil;" and that the right to discuss this or any other subject is a constitutional right common to all the citizens of the United States.

United States.

Resalved. That we recognize the obligation of our Saviour's universal law of love, which requires us to do to others, as we would that others should do unto us; and that masters, equally with slaves, are entitled to the benefit of the law in all movements reating to emancipation.

Resolved, That we utterly disclaim all right to

interfere with the legal relation of master and slave, in any way, except by the exercise of a kind moral influence, and in obedience to that precept of our religion, which requires us to do good to all men, as we have concentrative.

ligion, which requires us to do good to all men, as we have opportunity.

Resolved, That the elevation of people of color in intelligence and moral worth, would have a most asspicious influence on emancipation; and that it is the daty of the community to adopt efficient measures to reform and elevate the colored race.

Resolved, That we will hold ourselves in readiness to concerns with our southern brothern in any

ness to co-operate with our southern brethren in sus-mining missionaries and teachers, selected by them-

ness to co-operate with our southern brothren in sus-taining missionaries and teachers, selected by them-selves, to preach the Gospel to their slaves. Resolved, That this Convention tender their sym-pathies, prayers and efforts to any Society, formed on slave ground, for the instruction of slaves. Resolved, That, while the eternal principles of rightecuments are never to be compromitted, an angry, or supercilious, or censorious manner of enforcing them, is an obstacle to their admission by those who need correction, and preyents their desired practical

need correction, and prevents their desired practical Resolved, That the recent unnatural excitement

alleged to have grown out of the discussion of slavery, and the consequent deeds of violence and blood, the frequency of mobs, and the unwarrantable interference with the use of the U. States mail, to which all our citizens are alike entitled by law, are greatly to be deplored and disapproved; and it is obligatory on all good citizens, by kind and conciliatory language and spirit, to do all they can to aliay excitement.

Voted, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at this place at 7 o'clock this evening.—Adjourned.

Evening.—Jajourned.

Evening. Convention met according to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Greely, of Turner.

The question in respect to the expediency of forming a Society was called up, and after a protracted discussion, it was voted that it is expedient to form an Association for the improvement of the colored race. ment of the colored race.

Voted, That when this Convention adjourn

it adjourn to meet at this place to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Closed with prayer, by Dr. Gillet.—Adjourned.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 17. Convention

met according to adjournment. Prayer offered by Rev. Mr. McKeen, of Belfast. Report of the Committee, appointed to draft a Constitution was called up, and read, when it was voted, That the Report be accepted. The Preamble having been read, it was com-

mitted to a Committee of five for revision.—
Messrs. Gillet. Sewall, Tenney, Shepley, Bradbury and McGaw, were appointed on that
Committee The Committee having withdrawn, it was voted to proceed to the consideration of the articles of the Constitution, which were subse-

quently adopted.

Voted, That a Committee of three be approached. That a Committee of the Society. pointed to nominate officers of the Society. E. F. Cutter, E. Jones and S. McKeen, were ap-Pointed on said Committee.

Voted, To adjourn till 12 o'clock M.—Ad-

journed.
Noos. Convention met according to adjourn

Noor. Convention met according to aujournment. The Committee, to whom was referred the Preamble, presented a Report, containing a Preamble and an exposition of principles, to be affixed to the Constitution.

Voted, That the Preamble be adopted.

Voted, That the Preamble and Constitution be adopted.

ndopted.

The Resolutions prepared by the Committee as embodying the principles of this Association on the subject of slavery, were considered and after discussion, were postponed to the after-

Voted, To adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON. Convention met according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Cogswell, of Boston. The discussion of the Resolutions was recommenced, and they were finally adopted.

The Committee of nomination reported a list

Messrs. Cummings and Vaill were appointed Voted, That the Publishing Committee be

empowered to make the necessary verbal cor-rections in the drafts of Resolutions. Voted, That the publishing Committee be instructed to publish 1250 copies of proceedings

nd Constitution. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Voled to adjourn without day. - Adjourned.
WM. LADD, Pres.

W. W. WOODBURY, Secretaries.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MAINE UNION IN BEHALF OF THE COLORED RACE.

Deeply affected with the situation of the colored rare, and desirous of elevating their character and meliorating their condition, we ereby form ourselves into an associat and adopt the following

and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This society shall be called the Maine
Union in behalf of the Colored Race.

ART. 11. The object of this society shall be
the improvement of the Colored people in knowledge and piety, and the final extinction of slavery, as soon as it can be done with the free
will and consent of the slaveholder.

ART. III. Every person who shall sign this
constitution, and shall pay into the treasury not
less than one dollar annually, shall be a member
of this society.

of this society.

Any. IV. The funds of this society shall be

ART. IV. The funds of this society shall be expended in the acquisition and diffusion of information concerning the condition of the colored race, in their religious instruction, and schools for their benefit, and in such other means of improving their condition as Providence may, from time to time, place within our reach.

ART. V. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Trensurer, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, all of whom shall the annually chosen by inflot; and shall perform the duties generally expected of similar officers in other societies.

expected of similar officers in other societies.

Art. VI. There shall be, annually, chosen an executive committee of seven members, who shall have power to add to their number, who shall choose their own chairman, convene their own meetings, when any three of them shall think proper, appoint agents and transact the business of the society.

mittee appointed to draft a Constitution; which | the election of officers, the time and place of)

ART. VIII. At any such annual meeting this constitution may be amended, provided the ex-ecutive committee shall previously approve of the amendment proposed, and a majority of the members present shall vote for it; or if such amendment be proposed at one annual meeting and adopted at the next annual meeting, by a majority of two thirds.

The following decelaration contains a summary exposition of the views of the Society on the subject of slavery:

1. We disclaim any interference with any as-

sociation formed professedly for the benefit of the colored race, acknowledging the justice and humanity of their intentions, and wishing them "God speed," so far as they follow the dictates of a pure and enlightened Christianity, and no 2. We consider the doctrine, that man has a

2. We consider the doctrine, that man has a moral right to hold man as an article of property, inconsistent with the spirit of the gospel, and that slavery ought, in every case, to cease, as soon as it can, consistently with the benefit of the slave and the safety of the master.

3. We think that all the friends of our country ought to take a deep interest in the free people of color, and endeavor to alleviate their sufferings, to elevate their character, and to prepare them for all the rights and privileges of citizens and Christians, and that the same offices of benevolence should be shown to the enslaved, as far as can be done with the consent of their masters.

nasters.

4. We think, that all endeavors for the abolia. We think, that all endeavors for the aboli-tion of slavery should be directed solely to the master; and while, speaking the truth in love, and waiving all motives addressed to his tempo-ral fears, we would endeavor to draw him by the bands of affection, we should also do all in our power to alleviate the exils which are like to flow from slavery, both to the master and the

slave.

5. We regard it to be the duty of the slave, as inculcated by the benign principles of our holy religion, to be abedient to his master, to seek his interest, and quietly to submit to his candition, until relieved by the operation of Christian principles.

6. While we consider slavery among us, in

6. While we consider slavery among us, in principle, opposed to our holy religion, we wish to entertain kind feelings towards those of our southern brethren who yet hold slaves, considering that we of the North were also guilty of bringing that curse on our country, and if we note differ from them, it is more owing to circumstances, than to any superior piety and humanity of our own.

anity of our own.
7. Under these circumstances, we hold it to be the duty of the North, to hear a proportionate part of the loss, or supposed loss, which slave-holders may incur, by liberating their slaves, and we are willing, that the government should pledge the avails of the public lands, the surplus revenue derived from commerce or from any other source, to form a fund, to be devoted to extinction of slavery.

We disclaim all right of legal interference.

by the government of the United States, with slavery in the southern states, without the con ent of their legislatures

officers.
William Ladd, Minot, President.
Charles Freeman, York County
Alford Richardson, Cumberland Oxford Lincoln Waldo Vice Pres. Kennehec Penoliscot

Benj. Tappan, Augusta, Cor. Sec'y. William Cutter, Portland, Rec'g Sec'y. Erastus Hayes, Treasurer. Jos. Vaill, Portland. ingwood, Bath. enj. Tappan, Augusta, W. Chickering, Portland, Exec. Committee Woodbury Storer. James Croshy, Bangor, William Cutter, Portland,

> For the Roston Recorder EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Just issued from the press, and for sale by Seth Bliss, No. 5, Cornhill, Boston, at 12 cents single, \$1,20 per dozen, \$8 per handred, \$62,50 per thou-sand—The Eighth Report of the American Tem-

ngs, viz:
1. The origin of Alcohol, or the intoxicating prin

2. Its nature and effects.
2. Its nature and effects.
3. The reasons why men use it as a beverage and think it does them good, when in reality it does them

4. The reasons why men who begin to drink it,

The Committee of nomination reported a list of Officers, who were chosen.

Voted, That the Executive Committee have power to fill all vacancies.

Voted, That a Publishing Committee he appointed to publish an account of the proceedings of the Convention, and the Constitution of the Society in the Christian Mirror, and also in a pamphlet form for the use of members.

Messrs. Committee.

4. The reasons why men who begin to drink it, so often not only continue to do it in the constitution of the cannot necessate the pantity, till character, property, health, life and soul are destroyed.

5. The manner in which Alcohol causes death. In this part of the Report, an attempt is made to produce upon the reader an impression like that which he would have, visible; an impression, like that which he would have, could be look in upon that delicate and complicated machinery, the master-workmanship of God upon achinery, the master-workmanship of God upon latter, the human body, and see the process of its estruction by Alcohol, with as much pla destruction by Alcohol, with as much plainness, as, if he stood near upon an eminence, he could see the destruction of an army on the field of battle, or the destruction of a city by the devouring element. In this way, it is thought he may have an ocular and a complete demonstration, that the use of Alcohol as a beverage is a violation of the command. "Thou shalt not kill;" and of course a demonstration that the making of it and the furnishing of it, by sale or otherwise, to be used as a driek, is a violation of the law of God.

6. The evidence that it destroys the soul, the nature

may be prevented; what has been done in different parts of the world for this purpose, and the plan of the American Temperance Society for future opera-

It is earnestly desired that this important docume

It is earnestly desired that this important document may be read by every person in the United States; and that for this purpose the friends of Temperance in each State, will take measures to put a copy of it into every family.

It can be had in any quantity at the place above mentioned, or of Perkins, Marvin & Co., No. 114 Washington street, Boston; John P. Haven, No. 142 Nassau street, and Leavitt, Lord & Co., corner of Loberter and Broadway. New York: French & Loberter and Broadway. New York: French & Nassau street, and Leavitt, Lord & Co., corner of John street and Broadway, New York; French & Perkins, No. 159 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; John Tilyard, South Calvert street, Baltimore; John Kenedy, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Truman, Smith & Co., Main street, Cincinnati; and numerous other Booksellers and other persons, throughout the United States.

The avails of this Report will be devoted to the presence of the Terrograms of the Terrograms.

romotion of the Temperance cause.

State and County Societies that are disposed to re

State and County Societies that are disposed to re-print the above Report, for the purpose of farnishing; a copy to each family within their limits, are invited to do so. Editors of Papers and Periodicals, friendly to the cause of Temperance, throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above in their publications.

Journ to meet at the Vestry of the 2d Church.

Poted, To adjourn to 3 o'clock P. M.

**Afficial Review Committee of seven members, who adjournment.

**Afficial Review Committee of seven members, who adjournment.

**To throne of grace was addressed in prayer by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Gorham.

**Vi. There shall be, annually, chosen an executive committee of seven members, who shall choose their own charman, convene their own meetings, when any three of them shall hink proper, appoint agents and transact the lusiness of the society.

**Aff. VII. There shall be an annual meeting of the society of the North American Review .- The eighty nintl

Colleges.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening purnal, gives the annexed statement of the number

"Rutger's College, N. J.
"Princeton College, N. J. (Comment not yet held,) about

Total number of graduates,

Owing to some difficulties in regard to taking parts of mmencement, only three out of the class at Brown Uni-rsity received degrees; it numbered about 20. Temperance in Tennessee .- At a Temperance

Temperance in Tennessee.—At a Temperance Convention recently held in Jefferson county, Tennessee, the propriety of including in the pledge all interioricating drinks, was discussed at considerable length. The result was, the adoption of the new pledge, by a vote of nearly three to one. Is not this the only consistent Temperance ground! We are strongly inclined to think so.—Western Luminary. Railway Travelling .- In the week ending the

Railway Travelling.—In the week ending the 7th of Aug. no less than 11,588 passengers travelled the whole length of the line along the Liverpool and Manchester railway. This is exclusive of passengers going short distances, and of those proceeding by the Bolton and other branch railways. The following is the number of passengers along the whole line, during the first seven months of the present year:—January 26,572, February 24,171, March 26,880, April 31,890, May 35,118, June 56,280, July 54,642. Total, 255,053. This number is also exclusive of short 5,053. This number is also exclusive of short stances and branch railway passengers. 255,053.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Tuils Institution commenced operations last Spring.

The founders and Trustees have undertaken to exablish and build up this infant seminary, with an ardent desire and a confident especiation, that it will become as rich a blessing to the community—to the cause of education and religion, as the institution which it seeks to initiate. To aid in accomplishing this object, they have obtained for Frincipal, a lady who has been a successful for assistant teachers, and seeminary for several years, and for assistant teachers, seeming for several years, and for assistant teachers, such efforts, as excluding younger scholars, securing good loarding places for all applicants, where the pupils out of school can be under the guidance and direction of the teachers, &c.

The success of the first term has been very flattering. The number of school-ra, senturing undersected of its members, especially its moral and religious influence, has more than equaled the expectations of the most sanguine friends.

The next term will commence on Trosday, Cct. 27th, The next term will commence on the character of its members, especially its moral and religious influence, has more than equaled the expectations of the most sanguine friends.

The next term will commence on Trosday, Cct. 27th, The next term will commence on the character of the term. Mass Cataverses of under the guidence has more than four push of the institution, Good boarding places will be secured for every two young laides as in the summer, though in many cases four (and never more than four) push are exceed for every two young laides as in the summer, though in many cases four (and never more than four) push are exercised by your fire. Applications for hourd as well as for admission into the school, may be addressed either to the Secretary, or to Miss Equico Caldwell, Norton, Ms. None are received under the ago of 15 years. Pupils are admitted at the commencement of each half term. Foul a separate charge. Tuitton for each half term. Foul a separa

Norton, Sept. 25, 1835. SCHOOL, Joy's Buildings. SCHOOL, Joy's Buildings.

Wile next regular term of the Arcade High School, begins October; Luthis School are taught all the branches of an English
education, in addition to the French Language, Musical
brawing and Painting, Chinese Painting, Landscape Painting in Mezzatinto, Wax Work, Needle Work of all kinds,
dec.

Seasonable application is requested, that classes may b formed accordingly.

Application may be made Monday and Thursday, at any be four in the day.

E. VALENTINE, Principal.

EVENING SCHOOL.

An Evening School for Gehtlemen will commence soon.

Those disposed to join a class in Writing and Arithmetic, or any other branches, will please call and leave their names.

Greenfield, Sept. 18, 1835. Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies, THE Winter Session of this Boarding School, will commence on Monday, Nov. 17th, to continue twenty-two weeks. Masters are employed in French, Music, Painting and Drawing, while the English and Latin Branches are taught by the Principal, sided by experienced Female Assistants. Application for admission to the school should be made to Mr. N. B. DOBGE. Circulars, giving

"DAY'S ACADEMY" FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, and SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Wrentham, Mass.

and Guilar.

Miss ANNA M. BROWNE, Assistant Teacher.

TERMS.

The Fall Term in this Institution will commence on the Thorsal via October next, the Spring Term, let There. rat Thursday in October next,—the s day in February, and the Summer Juine. Earh Term contains 15 weeks at the close of the Spring and Summer, each, and one at the close of the Fall ower English Branches, tigher

Higher " "
Latin, Greek and French, "
Lessons on the Piano, or Guitar,
I'se of Instruments,"

New of their pane, or colling.

The flustration is farnished with a good Appare
The Institution is farnished with a good Appare
Which the classes in Chemical and Mechanical Path
have access, in the illustration of those access, in the illustration of those access, in the illustration of those access, on the illustration of the systematic
of lessons in Chirography is given in each departue
to lessons in Chirography is given in each departue
out additional charges.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

Summer Term of 1834, 70. Summer Term of 183

SAMUEL A. DAY, Print

Weentham, Sept. 11, 1835.

Weentham, Sept. 11, 1835.

CAMBRIDGE FEMALE ACADEMY. THE Nest Term will commence on Monday, Septem 28th. Application to be inade at the school-root Austin street, or at the house of Rev. B. Jacobs, Cambr port.

In English Studies, 86,00.
Languages, 7,50. \$6,00. 7,50. 5,00. 10,00. Sept. 11. Extra Charges. Languages,
Music,
4w.*

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term in this Institution on Wednesday, Oct. 28, and conti weeks, including a recess of one week. N weeks, inclining a recess of one week. Nobe are assum under the age of fourteen years. Applications may be m to MISS Z. P. GRANT, and it is desirable they should made before the last of September. It is requested, this be stated, whether the caudistate applies for a longer than one term; and that, not only her name and age, also her acquirements and character, be definitely constituted. nicated.

Board, including washing and lights, \$1.75 a week. Fur
a separate charge.—Tuition for the term \$15. The tuition
and \$25 towards the feel and board, to be paid at entrance
ipsoich, Sept. 4, 1835.

Rev. Mr. Malcom's Publications.

Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, revised and abridged. The Christian's Rule of Marriage Bible Dictionary, with plates. Sixth Edition. Imitation of Christ, revised and abridged. Travels of True Godit mess, with Notes. Memoir of Mrs. Lydis Morris Malcom Sermon on the Atonement, delivered at Newton, Mass. For Sale by JAMES LOBING, No. 122 Washington St. As above—Sutton's Narrative of the Orissa Mission Memoir of Mrs. Sutton. Sutton's Hindoo Foundling Girl. Sept. 25.

The American Silk Grower's Guide. LIE GROWER'S GUIDE, or the art of raising fills and the Mulberry, on the System of Successive Crop in each season, by Win. Kenrick. Just Published for sai by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington st. S. 15.

BOARD WANTED. GENTLEMAN and his Wife, wish to obtain office.

Office. ANNUALS FOR 1836.

THE GIFT; A Christmas and New Year's Present to
1836. Edited by Miss Leslie.
List of Linestrations.
Subjects.—Portrait of Fanny Kemble—Death of the Six
Mirkwood Merce—Sungeler's Repose—The OrphunsJohn Anderson my Jo—Soliching a Vote—A Portrait-Anderson my Jo-Soliciting a Vote-A Postuate
a Fishers.
E TOKEN FOR 1856. For Sale by WILLIAM
Sept. 125.

PERCE, 9 CORNEIL. Sept. 125.

JEREMY TAYLOR'S WORKS, in 3 vols. English Edition. The British B. tion. The British Preacher, 3 vols. History of the Dissenters, by Bogue and Bennet. For Sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. Sept. 25.

Diamond Quartos. English Editions. THILDAN FEIRCE, 2 Cornhill, has received an a sortment of Pocket Editions of the following Books, elegantly hound, in Silk, Arabeque, and fill; THE NEW WEEK'S PREPARATION for a Worthy reciving of the Lord's Super, consisting of Meditations a Prayers; with a Companion to the Altar. Wilson's Sacramen.

Nilson's Sacrament.
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Counsels for the Communion Table. J. Morison, D.

Counses to southly senson retainers.

Parcad. Comprising the substance of his Moral and Retions Works, the Edition.

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Melmoth, on the Great Importance of a Religious Life.

Taylor's Counsels. ce of his Moral and Re Taylor's Counsels.
Talbot's Reflections on Every Day of the Week; A Comsuion for the Altar.

Sept. 25.

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DUBLISH and sell the following valuable School Books.
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r the use of Common Schools. Illustrated by Steel Plate ogravings. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. FIRST LESSONS IN JNTELLECTUAL PHILOSO-IY, Second Edition. Adapted to the use of Schools, by vs. Silns Blaisdule. Blaisdale.
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d original, BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, and a Vocabulary of Sc 1976 Terms, by Rev. Charles H. Alden, A. M. Princips type Edition.

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Washingtons street, Buschen, By John Mason Good, B. Ac. Improved by the Author's manuscripts, and by reference to the latest advances in Physiology, Pathology, and Tractice. By Samuel Cooper, Protessor of Surgery in the Samuel Cooper, Samuel Samuel Cooper, Sa ury. By J. Bostock, M. D. F. R. S. In We vols. octavo.

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TALES OF THE REVOLUTION, being Bare and Remarkshile Panages of the History of the War of 1775. Fresh Supply of REED AND MATHESON'S NARRATIVE of the Visit to the American Churches.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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ings. For sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Wington street. French, German and English Merinos. UST opened at BREWER'S, No. 414 Washington at cases of Walker's 6-4 fine and superfine English Me nos of superior quality and colors; 2 cases of 3-4 de defends and German do do.

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lish from New Stereotype P.
CHRISTIAN. By Jacob Abboil. 2
embellished with an Engraved Title.

MASTER KEY TO POPERY.

Pany L.-Roman Ca

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

malities.

BY's and Cof'd Plain Grade Naples Silix
da do Fig'd do do do
do Grade Scrip do

FRESH FALL AND WINTER

The Boston India Rubber I's HAVE taken a Warehouse at N they now offer for sale such factured at the Factory—consistin to the with the Factory will high ty; and in no case will high other establishments. The Public are other establishments from the South to call. Purchasers from the South to call, assortment adapted for these in FREDERI

Boston, July 24, 1835. A CARD

THE Sometriber, on leaving announcing that he has a Ban, of Derry, N. H. his Agent ved Apparatus for restoring dendren and young persons. Dr. F. work, with a gentleman of cons Boston, Sept. 18, 19 54

PRINTING INK. CLARK'S Fine Book and N sale, at the Counting Root tory, No. 52 Washington street.

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NATHANIEL WILLIS, Pr No. 19, Water-Street, l

11-No. 41--- Who

Temperance. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

a Letter from a Miss f the American Tempe. unicated for the Boston when will Christian go neress, to appeal to that in intense interest for the intense interest for the opies you advocate; for the sisten nations, and the in at the heathen. When this were making some efformer, one of the missionary of A. said to hon, that in the United States to diet spirits, and that now a second to the spirits, and that now a country without carry replied, pleasantly, to this shops that come here have are crews like to drink it. Shaps of war that have you ander the order of the under the order of

e of the Society Islands, sed the manufacture, sale by his own people, addr e masters of ships, tour rse in those islands, i the late Queen Reger the Sandwich Islands

able effort to promote the en ess, except at one of a different policy, and as chapter, a single fact may be full American seamon, on like e vessels in this port, visited it exchaps on the Sabbath. Havades, used the glass freely, dlenged a company to fight, y one of them, a man from few rounds, fearing a defeat, the knife and plunged it deep it his antagonist, who fell and by. He was arrested, tried, a funder. In a private convesed a strong desire 'that the chlis life, as he was the only somother, who had taught him be heart would break to hear other, who has taught heart would break to hear can't death could do no good,' chiefs might, without takin such offences from becoming with true eloquence, "Let the such offences from necessity with true eloquence, "Let the og-shops—if it had not been not have been here?" [moving on his arms and ancles] "it us a that got me into this difficulty. Govern get me out of it." un this youth called tor a glue on the unarrel, it was state e the quarrel, it was stat and drank too much, or ugh, claimed to be the st though the community was af on the right and privile

if his money could procu fierefore, as most venders I do, gave him the madde the hard-carned shilling o dless youth, which ought ra loyed for the comfort of the but he had scarcely droppe efore he was appalled wi a floor drenched with the b a neighbors, as the direct of a All abhor the crime of t di deplore the disaster. And v frown on the agency which so or was in fact a prominent agency, who cannot perceave been accessary to the quietly at home on the g ee the register of its work of a and wretchedness among

> bey would not, for a troply mad men in their arrows and death," i w-citizens should hold elt themselves accounts
> at may most reasonal
> a from this traffic, they a
> ad at the door of the h of temperance, the mberless evils among erous tribes, who h d the smallest benefit ardent spirits, as a sely disastrous influence for the honor of civial science, for the honor of interests of the ships in general, that the perance times can warter of the world, no Horn, to find a mark children, ignorant, h to larter their lit this we are not alone, of the Society Islands wich Islands, and in

des and coasts of the P:

nd on the Colum in this ocean, there
ed to be delivered from
not rely on the honor ger accessary to it? to influence of all th is to remove the evil? th more than Sampson y hold of it, and heav or promptness and fide surance that good men set. We anticipate th ill moral, honorable me I ask, will not in heart and commend its results; would not be gainers in the who have wept and prayer size at a ray of hope who fact affords, from one of

a that quarter, on Raiatea, M. Barff writes, t 17, 1834. ** With regard to , we have much c tings are no worse. The Que